The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,081—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
P. & O. R.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th Feb.
P. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P. & O. R.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
P. GANGES	4256	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
P. & O. R.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
P. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P. & O. R.L. CLYDE	4136	870	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
P. GANGES	4256	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
P. & O. R.L. OCEANA	6982	1300	E. Stewart	7th April.
P. SIAM	3260	550	H. Weichell	14th "
P. & O. R.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
P. ASSAM	3260	550	T. F. Creery	28th "
P. & O. R.L. HIMALAYA	4256	1200	J. Ormsby	5th May.
P. SIAM	3260	550	H. Weichell	12th "
P. & O. R.L. THAMES	4115	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5015	1200	A. C. Longin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	500	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vid* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th March 21st February 21st April 4th March 7th April 18th.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS, Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th January 1894

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. B chtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 400	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	V. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER, Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1st, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON IN 1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,393	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,341	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,063	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent, Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
"City of Edinburgh"	W. Frame	3220	about 17th Feb.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two-berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

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Bombay, 23rd January, 1894.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 8th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 8th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 3rd February, 1894. Agents.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

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Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs 85, and
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	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

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is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.

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are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

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Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
It is long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair,
Oh! tell me your secret do.
Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you blessed it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.
Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray,
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay.
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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COCA	ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc. Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.	CORDIAL
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TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of	100	1 12	2 0
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„ „ „ No. 2,	„ 100	3 0	3 12
„ „ „ No. 3,	„ 100	2 12	3 6
TREACHER'S JAVA NOBLES	„ 100	3 0	3 12

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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8 per 100
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Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

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They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

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APOLLO BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED, another small Consignment of SPANISH GRAPES and KENTISH COB-NUTS in first-class Condition; also CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE GAMMONS and BATH CHAPS; STILTON GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA, ROQUEFORT, LOAF CHEDDAR and DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESES.

'XMAS PUDDINGS and CAKES (by Buszard, of Oxford Street, London).

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

SHIRTS. Twill Lining, With or Without Collars, Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS. Long Cloth, For wearing under Uniform. Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS. Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS. Collars attached. Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. For Dress. Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS. The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached. Six for Rs. [illegible]

SHIRTS. French Cambric, newest Paris designs. Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS. White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours, Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns. Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS. Unshrinkable Flannel. Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns. Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

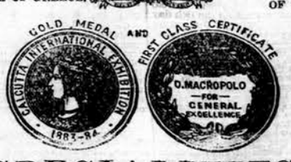
MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE, H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR



THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES (Daily manufactured).

	Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught per 100	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners) „	3 0
Alpha (very mild) „	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS (BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

	Rs. as.
Rothschilds per box of 25	Rs. 12 8
Reg. Principe „ 25	„ 10 0
Reg. Reina „ 25	„ 7 8
Trabucos „ 25	„ 3 4
Caliope „ 50	„ 6 0
Damas „ 100	„ 10 0
Romeo Y Julietta „ 50	„ 5 8
Hidalgas „ 100	„ 10 0
* Corea „ 25	„ 5 0
Carolina „ 100	„ 8 0
Delice per packet of 20	„ 1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

	Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild per lb.	3 0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium „	2 8
„ "Cavendish, Strong" „	1 8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS. (Own registered brand).

	Rs. as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1 per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2 „ „	3 8
Nautch Girl, Small size „ „	3 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Diedigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO, GENERAL TOBACCONIST.

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME
OF
A ZITHER CONCERT,
To be given in the BOYS' SCHOOL,
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, 6TH FEBRUARY,
In AID of the FUNDS of the Institution.

PART I.

1. Violin, Zither and Piano.... { In Waldesdunkal..... } F. Lohr.
Messrs. A. C. SCHNIEDER, H. RABE and H. W. NASH.
2. Song ..... { Jung Werner's Abschiedslied / From Opera Trumpeter Von Sakkingen..... } Victor E. Nessler.
Mr. J. D. MONTAGUE.
(With Zither and Guitar Accompaniment by Messrs. H. RABE and W. COOPER).
3. Zither and Guitar Duet ..... { Lieder Quodlibet ..... } F. Kroll.
Messrs. H. RABE and W. COOPER.
4. Song ..... { By the Fountain..... } Stephen Adams.
Mrs. G. B. HEWETT.
5. Violin & Zither.. Nur dich Allein ..... F. Lohr.
Messrs. A. C. SCHNIEDER and H. RABE.
6. Song ..... { Sweet May (with Guitar Accompaniment) ..... } Phillips.
Mr. W. COOPER.
7. Song ..... Des Grab auf der Haide ..... Heyser.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
(With Zither, Guitar and Piano Accompaniment.)
Messrs H. RABE, W. COOPER and H. W. NASH.
(Arranged by H. Rabe.)
INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Zither and Piano... Rendezvous in the Zillerthal ..... E. Bayer.
Messrs. H. RABE and W. NASH.
2. Song ..... Sweet Genevieve ..... Tucker.
Mr. J. D. MONTAGUE.
(With Guitar Accompaniment by Mr. W. Cooper.)
3. Zither Solo ..... Selection arranged by ..... H. Rabe.
H. RABE.
4. Song ..... Remember or Forget ..... Hamilton Aide.
Miss M. GILDER.
5. Mandoline and Guitar ..... Christine ..... W. E. Ballintine,
Miss MARY FREDELIS and Mr. W. COOPER.
6. Song ..... River of Years ..... Marzials.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
7. Violin, Zither and Piano ..... Souvenir ..... F. Lohr.
Messrs. A. C. SCHNIEDER, H. RABE and W. NASH.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors Open 8-30 P.M.
Commence (precisely) at 9 P.M.
A few Reserved seats in front ..... Rs. 2 each.
Unreserved ..... Re. 1 each.
Light Refreshments can be obtained at the Concert.
PIANO kindly lent by A. C. SCHNIEDER & Co., Meadows Street.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily New Madras.

BOMBAY RACES,
1894.

AT the FORTHCOMING RACES the following Rates will be charged for Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz :—
To Subscribers of Rs. 25, a free Ticket to admit Self and one Lady.
Additional Tickets to Subscribers (for Members of their family), Rs. 5 per day.
Carriage Enclosures..... Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.
Grand Stand and Enclosures, Rs. 30 for the Season, to admit self and one Lady.
Day Ticket..... Rs. 7 per day, to admit one person only.
Carriage Enclosures..... Rs. 7 per day.
Subscribers will receive, on application, their tickets from Messrs Ludha Ebraim & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.
No Subscribers' Tickets will be issued after the 17th February, excepting Additional Tickets.
TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
TOM. LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

RACE DAYS :
Saturday, 17th February. Thursday, 22nd February.
Tuesday, 20th do. Saturday, 24th do.

N. B.—SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS are in circulation, but should gentlemen not have the opportunity to see them, and wishing to subscribe, will please write to the Secretary, W. I. T. Club Office, Sleater Road, Pardeo, and their Names will be inserted in the book, and ticket sent to them.

UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ¼ and ½ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Iced, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the
VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE,
IN CEYLON,
On Account of the Concerned—
THE IRON BARQUE "GROSVENOR."

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Passenger Jetty, at 12 Noon, on SATURDAY 17th February, 1894, the above Fine Iron Barque, 516 Tons, Reg. 467 by 29' by 17'; carries about or over 10,000 Bags of Rice or about 750 Tons Dead Weight on a mean draught of about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
A. Y. DANIEL,
Auctioneer, Colombo.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.
THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to GRADUATES of GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE and to MEDICAL GRADUATES of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY, that the Subject for the above-mentioned Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1894-95, will be PATHOLOGY, and of 1895-96, HERAPENTICS. The course in each subject will consist of not fewer than two, and not more than four Lectures. Applications from intending candidates for the Lectureship, for the Session of 1894-95 will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 31st March next. Copies of the Rules, giving particulars as regards remuneration, &c., can be obtained from the College Clerk.
G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Brig.-Surg. Lt.-Col., Grant Medical College.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1894, for the EXECUTION of ANNUAL REPAIRS and PETTY WORKS, and for the supply of Materials during the Official Year 1894-95.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment of Rs. (3,000) three thousand, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MUERZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 3rd February, 1894.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of ROBERT ALEXANDER MORSE, late of No. 10, Whatley Road, Clifton, in the City and County of Bristol, a Major-General in the Royal Artillery, Retired European, deceased (who died at No. 10, Whatley Road aforesaid, on or about the 11th day of March, 1893, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 19th day of January, 1894, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the Constituted Attorneys of Sarah Morse, Widow, the Relict, the sole Executrix named in the Will, for her use and benefit of limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such Administrators on their behalf at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Deceased or to reach the said Office on or before the 19th day of March, 1894; and after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said Deceased then in their hands to the said Sarah Morse as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated the 3rd day of February 1894.
BROWN & MOIR,
Administrators', Solicitors.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HENRY DE FARNY RENNICK, late of Eishemba in India, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner Berar, European, deceased, (who died at No. 42, Emperor's Gate, South Kensington in the County of Middlesex, England, on or about the 31st day of December, 1892, and Letters of Administration with a Copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 19th day of January, 1894, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR of Bombay, the Constituted Attorneys of Euphemia Mill Rennick, Widow, the Relict the Sole Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit and Stanley until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such Administrators on their behalf at their Office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said Deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 19th day of March, 1894; and after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Euphemia Mill Rennick as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated the 3rd day of February, 1894.
BROWN & MOIR,
Administrators', Solicitors.

NOTICES.

BACK-BAY BATH COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Bath Establishment, on TUESDAY, 6th February, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.
H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 5th and 7th FEBRUARY 1894. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BOMBAY BRANCH of this Bank is again RECEIVING DEPOSITS for 3, 4, and 5 months at Special Rates, which may be ascertained at this Office.
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE TO COTTON SPINNERS, AND OTHERS.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain Firms are offering Steel Card Clothing and calling it "PLOUGH-GROUND," we beg to give notice that, we, the INVENTORS and PATENTEES, along with the Licensees named below, are the only Firms who make this class of Card Clothing.

LICENSEES :
JOHN WHITELEY & SONS, Ld., Brunswick Mills, Halifax, England.
JOSEPH SKYES BROS, Ld., Card Makers, Lindley ; Near HUDDERSFIELD, England.
WILSON & INGHAM, Card Factory, Liversedge, Yorkshire, England.
HORSFALL & BICKHAM, Bridgewater Works, Pendleton, Manchester, England.

PATENTEES :
ASHWORTH BROS.,
Moss Brooks Works, Collyhurst, MANCHESTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that any Person or Persons fraudulently using the TRADE MARKS and LABELS and forging the Name and Titles of Dr. de JONGH on Bottles Labels, or in other manner representing the same falsely, will be rigorously proceeded against. Information to Messrs. ATHERTON and Co., 3, new China Bazaar, Calcutta.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.
By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Northwald," Malabar Hill, (Col. Gerald Martin's late house) a most valuable collections of ferns, palcus, orchids, crotons, lillies, and other flowering shrub., &c.
Plants now on view. Catalogues from Sunday, 4th inst.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

THE SALE of the remaining HORSES will be resumed TO-DAY, at 3 p.m., at Kennedy Sea Face, near the Churney Road Station.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell the property hereunder described by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock p. m. on the 10th day of February, 1894, by the orders and instructions of the mortgagee and at the risk and expense of the mortgagors, Nihalmal, wife of Atmaram Venoba Pakhady, and Atmaram Venoba Pakhady.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Candawady Land, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District, and sub district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Tax under ward No. 748 and Street No 11, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the house of Gunpat Manick Patell, on the west by the passage of the cow, called Candawady on the north by another passage of the said cart and on the south by the house of Mankoobai and Parvatibu, and which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messers. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BYCULLA, NEAR THE NEW CATTLE BAZAAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and on account of those concerned, the following property :—
All that pieces or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold new salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,610 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north and east by the water drain, on the west partly by Government ground and partly by Haines Road, and on the south by the batty ground of Raghoo Ramji Jambookar, at present used as a cattle bazaar and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 297, new No. 1375, new Survey No. 3458, and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under Street Nos. 147, 149, and 151 (2) 161 Haines Road, Ward No. 707-79, and 7081, 7085.
For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL AND MACHINERY.

John Marshall, Esq., the Liquidator of the said Company, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, the Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, the premises, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, the mill property hereunder particularly described, namely:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Victoria Lane, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which forms part of a larger piece of land, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1691 and new Survey No. 3025, and is computed to contain by admeasurement 9,236 square yards or thereabouts, together with the mill buildings, engine and boiler house, and other appurtenances thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7702, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Victoria Gardens and partly by the Sassoon Cotton Mill Compound, on or towards the west partly by Victoria Garden, on or towards the north and south partly by the Victoria Gardens, and partly by the Victoria Cross Road, together with all the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils at the time of sale on the said hereditaments, and used or intended or fitted to be used in connection with the business of the said Flour Mill Company.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors for the said liquidator, at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the said Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated Glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Kreat Kaps," in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size fishpond, choice plants, &c., the property of C. D. LIBERTY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY TENTH LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell the undermentioned valuable property by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the first mortgagee of the same, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sheikh Hussein Bin Sirajuddin Barbaray, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of June, 1893, and made between the said Sheik Hussein Bin Sirajuddin Barbaray of the one part and the said Ranchhoddas Tribhowandas of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khetwady tenth lane, (on the eastern side thereof) and without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2118-2119 new Nos. 1962-2225, old survey No. 1812, and new survey No 3-3506, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east partly by a piece of vacant ground, and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyabjee, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Tenth Lane, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hasham, and on or towards south by the property formerly of Osman Joomma, now of Pestonji Todywalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 7A, and ward No. 3035 (1), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Phalshboy Valliani and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Solicitors. for the said mortgagee, at their Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 5, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 cases white mulls.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
3 cases white drill.
1 ,, musical clocks.
On account of the concerned—
16 boxes brandy
9 ,, claret
19 ,, gin.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Merwanjee Nowrojee—
E S & Co., 2657—6 cases cathedral glass.
,, 3 ,, railing feet lead.
E S & Co., 2518—3 ,, cathedral glass.
E S & Co., 2656—1 case gilt mouldings.
MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 5, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, handsome black and teakwood household furniture, satsuma jars, glassware, lamp, pictures, carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, the property of A. J. RUSHTON, Esq.
The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs' CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
25 boxes best French Claret (St. Julien).
25 ,, ,, ,, ,, (St. Emilion.)
25 ,, Cep de Macon Claret.
1 case 18 pieces brown diaggonall coating.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, A. C. Khambatta—
1 case of Cassel's pictures.
On account and at the risk of Khakeebhoy Padumsey—
B R & B 1795—1 3-3 cases plate glass.
By order of Hoosenbhoy Hemanbhoy Nakedar, and on account and at the risk of Shaik Oomer Karrimbhoy Barodawalia.
Ex s. s. City of Perth.
V 977 B 1—1 case 30 pieces corduroy, 26 inches 1044 3-4 yards.
On account of the concerned—
Ex. s. s. Bhopal.
1 case playing cards S. W. damaged.
63 tins packing needles, S. W. damaged.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 light strong dog-cart.
1 English mail-phaeton by Hall, Longacre.
,, landau by Laurie and Marner.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Mead Lines, next to the Jaffer Sulemon's Dispensary, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned square pianoforte by Jhon Broadwood and Sons, China flower vases, English clock, photo camera with kit, lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, flower pots, &c., the property of Lieutenant BRUMBY.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS, AT CARNAC ROAD, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, at 1 p.m, each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Messrs. Bhimjee Jeewun and Co., on Carnac Road, by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance Office concerned—
A large quantity of silk, woollen and cotton goods, damaged and soiled in consequence of their removal from the shop at the time of the fire, which occurred on the 17th ult.
Property on view.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (opposite the Maker Hall), in the bungalow lately occupied by Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee of Bhownugger, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, also English-made furniture, handsome cottage pianoforte, English writing table with chest of drawers satsuma flower jars, Hinks windproof lamps, olcographs, table, ornments, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE
OF FURNITURE, etc., of J. W. DUNKERLEY, Esq.,
On SATURDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1894,
At De Lisle Road, Parel.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Under instructions the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m. the following on account of the concerned to close accounts :—
49 cases brandy three stars.
51 cases brandy selected bottles
48 cases whisky Scotch
34 cases whisky Genuine old matured
9 cases port finest Imported
14 cases champagne fine dry
5 cases champagne pints
15 cases breakfast claret
10 cases breakfast claret pints
16 cases dinner claret
9 cases dinner claret pints
8 cases very superior liquors
Connoisseurs are informed that the above consist of lots of choice wines and spirits, and a rare chance is afforded them of securing supplies thereof, being put up to auction merely with a view of closing accounts.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of stores consisting of wrought iron, hoop and scrap leather pieces, sodawater bottles, felt cuttings, leather cuttings cordage, rope, pawlins, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th and WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean House, Nepean Sea Road (entrance from Mount Nepean Road) Malabar Hill, the very valuable and elegant Wimbridge made complete suites of dining, drawing office and bed room furniture, also English made furniture, rich table glass and China, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard-table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, six jlight gas lamp, &c., complete, a sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich gas chandeliers, very valuable oil and water colour pictures, very rare and costly Japanese bronzes and China French bronzes, choice table ornaments, windproof lamps, two handsome English-built dog-cart, by Keen, of Farnham, a Handsome English-made four-wheeled dogcart, choice garden plants, &c., the property of PRYCE WERDON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 5, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Verticle Engine and Boiler, Lathe, Motors, Machines, Cupolas, C. I. Moulding Boxes, Truck, Watch Boxes, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast Iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford, Market, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th February, 1894, at 2 p.m., the following:—Vertical engine and boiler, lathe, 12 centre saw bench, shaping machine, cutting machines, Siemen's motors, cupolas, C. I., moulding boxes, core barrels and plates, core truck, kettles for metal, clay waggon, watch boxes, large copper cooking pots, cupboard, chairs, brass cocks, spindles, coupling boxes, pulleys, cranes, planners, files, tools, grating, locks, lamps, leather, canvas hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, refuse bins, tins, woods, casks, tubs, wrought and C. I. iron, fire bars, empty iron drums, tapes, naves, scales, weights, old ladders, coal dust and coal ashes, &c., &c.
Also at BYCULLA GODOWN, TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1894, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of C. I. scrap, earthenware bowls, R. O. empty cases with tins, &c., and at 3-30 p.m., at Chinchpoogli, W. W. Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap and W. iron scrap.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

Under instruction from Messrs. Rustomjee and Manockjee Shapoorjee Sawyer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, and on the respective premises, the following valuable immoveable properties :—

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of tenure land or ground, with the messuages tenements, or bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, situate at Warden Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,61,436 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7105, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded on the north by pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by property hereinabove firstly described, and on the west by the property hereinabove thirdly described.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3. p. m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of tenure vacant land of ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2046 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214 and new No 487, old Survey No 81, and new Survey No 7106 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka macadamized road-common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by the property of Mr Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, and on the west by the vacant land hereinafter fourthly described.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p. m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of tenure vacant land for ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,044 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and now Survey No. 7103, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka macadamized road-common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by vacant land hereinabove thirdly described, and on the west by the property of Mr Hajee Issoop Mahomed Soomar.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of tenure vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2118 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No 487, old Survey No. 7107, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward Nos 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the pucka macadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by property hereinabove firstly described, and on the west by a vacant land hereinafter sixthly described.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 6.

All that piece of tenure vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2141 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214, and new 487, old Survey No 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka macadamized road common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by vacant land hereinabove fifthly described and on the west by the property of Mr. Naranjee Parmanand.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the vendors, or to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Munchershaw N. Chandabhoy, Architects, &c., or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 5, 1894.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 28, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.
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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off in the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Royal Yacht Club Regatta.
Byculla Club Ball.
Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmi.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Byce Bunder.
Y. M. C. A., Mazagon Branch, Inaugural Meeting, 8 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Naderi and Time left the dock on Friday, and the Nyzanza on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 3rd February, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 41, *viz.*, 1s. 2d. per rupee.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, while Mrs. W. Pole was being driven in a back victoria, over Kennedy Bridge, the victoria was run into by a brake belonging to Mr. Oomer Jamal, and was damaged. Fortunately no one was injured.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE COMPOUND.—Shaik Chand Shaik Mamda, a dhobie, residing at the Government House compound, Parel, has reported to the police that some one stole a damask table cloth, valued at Rs. 72, from the place where he had put it to dry on Friday last.

MAZAGON BRANCH, Y. M. C. A.—The inaugural meeting of this branch will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the branch rooms, which are situated on the road between Hanscok Sadge and the Wari Bunder, at the foot of Belvedere Hill, on the southern side. Music and addresses will be given and refreshments are to be handed round. Ladies are invited.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP.—Mr. Robert Wards, a common juror, applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, at the Criminal Sessions, on Saturday last, for exemption from service on the jury for a week on the ground that his attendance was required at the Volunteer Artillery camp at Mahaluxmi. His lordship granted the exemption as a special case.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.—A Mahomedan, named Sayid Ebrahim Bisarath, while going along Bhendy Bazar Road, on Friday afternoon, found a loaded cartridge, which he took home, and commenced to hammer it with a stone, when it exploded, causing an injury to his right hand, Ebrahim was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after his injured hand, had been dressed, was sent home.

A DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mrs. Browin, residing at Chinchpogoly, has made a report to the police, that, at 11-30 a. m., on Friday, while she was passing through Agra-Wadi Lane, Parel, a native suddenly came up, snatched from her grasp a leather handbag, and ran away. The bag contained fifteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each, a bottle of smelling salt, a lead pencil, and a piece of paper.

THE J. J. HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday, at the J. J. Hospital, a demonstration of the administration of nitrous oxide gas was given by Mr. Campbell, dentist, of Bombay, to the students, the apparatus having lately been supplied to the hospital through the kindness of subscribers. Several patients were put under the gas and teeth extracted successfully. The Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by Colonel Campbell and Dr. Benson, was present at the demonstration, and expressed his satisfaction. He afterwards visited the wards of the hospital, and showed great interest in the welfare of the patients.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5 o'clock :—

March.....A C valry Ride .....Alice Upton.
Overture ....Ham let superlesche .....Suppe.
Selection ....Faust .....Wallentefel.
Selection ....The Bias an i the Bass ton.Meyer Lutz.
Gavotte ....La Reine .....Claude Melville
Waltz ....Ever Yours .....F. P. Royle.
Selection ....Recollections of England .....Mr. Harry Woolett.
Valse ....Sweetness .....T. P. Royle.
Polka.....Off We Go .....C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED IN A DITCH.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at Tank Bunder Road, on the body of a Hindu girl named Wathoo, aged two years, the daughter of one Mahadeo Ramji, a bamboo coolie, residing at that locality. At about 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the deceased was playing outside the house, when she suddenly fell into a ditch, which was at a distance of about one hundred paces from the house. The deceased's mother, who was at the time examining some corn in the house, on hearing a splash ran to the spot, and saw the deceased lying on her back in water in the ditch. The mother immediately picked her up, but she was already dead at the time. A verdict of accidental death by drowning in a ditch was returned by the jury.

FATAL RESULT OF A MOTHER'S IGNORANCE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a female child, aged one month, the daughter of a religious mendicant, residing at Old Nagpada. It appears that the mother of the child used to administer opium to the deceased in order to soothe her. At 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the mother gave the child a small quantity of opium, about the size of a mustard seed, in some milk, and then put her into bed along with herself. About noon the mother tried to arouse the child, and finding her unconscious, tried some household remedies, but seeing that the child got no better, she carried her to the J. J. Hospital, where she died at 11 p.m., on the same day. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COTTON PRESS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu labourer, named Babaji Laximon, aged nineteen years, residing at Lohar Street. The deceased had been working as a labourer in Chanda Rowji Cotton Press, at Lower Colaba. At 11 o'clock, on Friday forenoon the deceased and five other labourers were engaged in opening unpressed bales of cotton and spreading the loose cotton on the floor on the first storey, when Babaji suddenly fell down through an opening in the floor, sustaining serious injuries to his head. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he gradually passed into a state of deep coma with stertorous breathing, and died at 1-45 p.m., on Saturday last. Dr. Beadon, the House Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, was of opinion that the death was due to compression of the brain, following a fracture of the skull, and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

THE MOOLLA FEROZE MADRESSA.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Moolla Feroze Madressa took place, on Saturday last, in the hall of the Bai Shikoo Begum Girls' School, Byculla, Mr. K. R. Cama presiding. Mr Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, the honorary secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that at the end of the year there were 87 students learning Persian, and 25 learning Zend. The funds in hand at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 42,961. Shams-ul-Ulama Dastoor Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana distributed the various scholarships, and diplomas, after which, the chairman, in addressing the meeting, stated that a generous-hearted Parsee gentleman, who kept his name a secret, had contributed Rs. 600 the excess of the expenditure over the income last year. The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia had expressed a wish to award two scholarships of Rs.50 each to the two students who had passed the B. A. Examination. The meeting resolved to record in suitable terms the services rendered to the institution by the energetic secretary, Mr. Patel, and the head-master Mr. Cowasji Kanga, and the proceedings terminated.

ENTERTAINMENT to Mr. M. Dharamsi.—At the bungalow of Mr. Hajee Casum, in Grant Road, on behalf of the members of the committee of the Khoja General Library, an entertainment was given on Sunday before last to Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, of Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, and Cama, solicitors, in connection with his recent travels to England and America. About 200 leading Khoja gentlemen had been invited to the entertainment. The bungalow and its gardenground were illuminated on the occasion. Mr. Mehrall Mahomed Patel, in addressing the guests, spoke of the benefits, which, he thought, were likely to accrue to the Khoja community from the travels of a learned gentleman like Mr. Dharamsi. The latter, in acknowledging with thanks the honour done him, expressed his intention to give before his countrymen an account of his travels on a fitting occasion. The visitors then adjourned to a banquet, and dispersed later on in the evening with presents of flowers, rose-water, &c. Another entertainment was given last evening, in Mr. Dharamsi's honour, at the bungalow of Mr. Curimbhoy Ebrahim, a leading Khoja merchant and landowner, at his new bungalow, in Peddar Road, Malabar Hill.

PROFESSOR DARMESTETER'S "AVESTA."—The *Indian Spectator* writes :—"The many friends he has left behind in this country will rejoice to hear of the completion of M. Darmesteter's magnum opus, the French translation of the Avesta, on behalf of and to it by the French Institute of their decennial prize of 20,000 francs. This is the highest honour the Institute confers, once in every ten years, on the best work of erudition and research. Of the merits of the work, and of the controversy it may lead to, we hope to say something hereafter. But it may not be to our readers to know that with this, His Holiness, finished, M. Darmesteter enters on a new epoch. He has just been induced to take up the conduct and of a new review, to be named *Revue de Paris*, and to be conducted in healthy rivalry with the leading periodicals of France. This will double its prove an accession to contemporary thought, notably on its historical, scientific, and religious side, to which M. Darmesteter is to confine himself, the purely literary portion of the review being left to one her veteran, M. Gaudrau. Those who know M. Darmesteter need no assurance that the scholar and searcher after truth will always precede the publicist in this new career, and that the loss entailed by it will be more than compensated by the gain to political progress.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EURASIAN STOKER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday last, at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, touching the death of Joseph Jones, a stoker, employed on her Majesty's s. s. Marathon, aged forty-three years. The deceased was always feeble, so much so, that he was not considered very efficient, and was put to light work as far as possible. He always suffered from weak heart, but he had never been on the sick list except for trifling ailments. At about half-past 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, Jones left the Sailors' Home in usual health. At 7-30, p.m., he engaged a hack victoria, at St. John's Church, Colaba, and directed the driver to take him to the Sailors' Home. When the carriage reached the gate of the Sassoon Dock, the deceased vomited, and on the arrival of the carriage at the Sailors' Home Jones became unconscious, his head having bent on his chest. He was removed from the gharry and conveyed up-stairs. Dr. C. F. Yewham, the Staff Surgeon of H. M.'s steam-ship Marathon was sent for, and on arrival pronounced the deceased to be dead. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, deposed that from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body he was of opinion, that the death was due to sudden failure of the heart's action. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Sidney Smith's evidence.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A POSTMAN.—At the instance of Inspector Wilson, two Marwaree money-lenders, named Jetha Mothy and Partab Mothy, were, on Saturday, placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of assaulting Vishnoo Succaram, a postal delivery peon, while executing his duty at Colaba, on Friday last, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. Mr. S. B. Spencer defended the two accused. It appears that the complainant, who is a postal peon, had a bearing letter to the address of the accused's firm, who are Marwaree money-lenders, and have their place of business at Colaba. On Thursday last, the complainant presented the bearing letter to the first accused, who asked the complainant to bring it on the following day. Accordingly the complainant took the letter, on the following morning, to the first accused, who received it, opened it, and after reading the contents, declined to pay the postman the bearing fee, in consequence of which an altercation ensued, when the first accused is alleged to have seized the postman by the wrist and the second accused assaulted him with his clenched fist. It was urged on behalf of the defence, that the charge was got up by the complainant in consequence of some money transaction existing between him and the accused' firm. As Mr. Spencer wished to call evidence on behalf of his clients, the case was adjourned for further hearing.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The following list of donations was received in January, 1894:—H. H. the Maharajah Saheb of Bhownagger, G.C.S.I., LL.D., (through Mr. Nanabhai Byramjee Doctor), Rs. 100 ; the Hon. Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Mr. W. Richardson, each, Rs. 25 ; the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Gooculdas, and Mr. Henry Conder, each Rs. 20 ; Mr. Shapoorjee Jeswajee, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Fund, and Mr. Manockjee Framjee Hormusjee Setna (in commemoration of his marriage), each Rs. 15 ; Khan Bahadoor Framjee Nusserwanjee Suntook, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Mr. R. Gilbert, Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. Curriabhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Vundravandass Purshotamdas, and Mr. Jalbhoy A. Sett, each Rs. 10 ; Mr. Badroodin Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, T.D.L., Mr. Davidas Harrivaladass, Mr. Vajeshanker Jugjeevanker, Mr. E. B. Gamell, M.I.C.E., Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, barrister-at-law, Mr. Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, Mr. Framjee Dorabjee, Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhai, and Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, each Rs. 5. From the list published on 30th January, the following sums were inadvertently omitted—Mr. N. N. Pochajee, of Karachi, Rs. 100, and Mr. Abdool Kader Rs. 50. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr. W. Crowder and Mr. J. F. Fernandez, joint trustees.

GOA NEWS.—Messrs. Avidio de Alpoim, District Judge of Bardez, and Alberto Ozorio de Castro, Delegate to the Attorney of the Crown at Salsette, have arrived from Portugal, and taken charge of their respective posts.—The new military reform was sanctioned on the 22nd January by the Government Council, reducing the number of colonels, and increasing the number of sepoys, and thus effecting an economy of Rs. 11,000 in the military department. The reform should have the sanction of the home Government before it is put into execution.—A modification in the electoral law was also effected at the same sitting, making it compulsory to the electoral committee to send a copy of the register of voters to the Secretariat.—The *Ultramar* sounds an alarm against the innumerable associations of mutual aids springing up in every village like mushrooms. The speculation has grown into an epidemic, and unless Government intervenes, the association mania will lead to destruction to every family.—His Excellency Senhor Raphael d'Andrade has been decorated with the title of *Commendador da Torre Espada*.—The Lisbon Ministry has resolved to grant a privilege to the public functionaries serving in Portuguese-India to send remittances of certain amounts at the rate of 490 reis per rupee by post office order.—The criminal process against Mr. Lucio Furtado, the Administrator of Bardez, came up before the Government Council for discussion, and the majority voted against prosecution on the plea that the criminal acts were dictated by Senhor Teixeira de Silva, the late Governor-General, but the Public Prosecutor dissented from that opinion, maintaining that both those who order, and those who obey, are equally guilty of a criminal act.—Lieutenant-Colonel Major Maria Silveria de Lorena has been appointed to the supreme military tribunal in place of Colonel Lucio Carneiro, who has been found unfit for further service.—It is rumoured that Dr. J. I. de Loyalla, leader of the Progressist party at Salsette, is coming to Bombay with his followers to have an interview with Senhor Teixeira de Silva, the late Governor-General of Goa, who is expected in Bombay, on the 7th instant.—Serious complaints are made against Mr. Lobo, the first assistant Judge at Ilhas, in respect to his judicial act. The Chief Justice's attention is invited to the complaints.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the half-year ending 31st December, 1893, amounted to Rs. 2,45,813, as compared with Rs. 1,70,177 for the same period last year. The earnings of the first week of January averaged Rs. 235 per mile against Rs. 193 per mile in the corresponding period of 1893.—Mr. Abel Pereira de Andrade, a Bachelor in Theology, has been appointed Professor of Political Economy, and Administrative Law at the Lyceum of Goa.—Government has been received from the Minister to the Goa Government ordering to give the contract for the steam launch service to Hira Camotim Gancoar, with the condition of the contractor receiving Rs. 6,000 per year as a Government subsidy. There were more favourable proposals to take up the contract without any subsidy, and it is unaccountable why the Government should have accepted such a proposal.—The synopsis of the electoral register of Ponda gives the number of voters as 12,015 as compared with 11,048 in 1892.—A proposals has been issued for establishing a "Gremio do Paz Universal," the object of which will be to employ all means to promote agriculture, arts, and industries.—Mr. Francisco Antonio de Veiga, ex-Delegate of Bicholim, has been appointed District Judge of Congo.—The Minister of Marine has asked the Government to furnish him with a statement of all the materials existing in the Public Works Department.—No date has as yet been fixed for the general election of the Deputies in Portuguese-India, though the preliminary preparations are being pushed on vigorously.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

HERMAN and Sims' popular drama, the "Silver King" was produced at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday night, by the Stanley Opera Company, before a very large audience. The performance was a success ; and Miss Fanny Stanley (as Nellie Dowsett) and Mr. Phillips (as the Silver King) unquestionably shone out. The joint efforts of these two and Mr. P. Empson, (their faithful servant) rendered the performance an extremely artistic one. Mr. Tommy Empson, if not the best, is certainly one of the best serio-comic artistes ever seen in Bombay. He was grotesquely funny in every gesture, and the whole time that he was in front of the curtain he kept the house in continued roars of laughter. Hearty and well deserved cheering was bestowed upon him for his speeches, giving vent to his sense of duty and faithfulness ; his doctrines, none of which were devoid of wit ; and his funny way of putting the comic things in an acceptable form. Miss Fanny Stanley made a most favourable impression upon the audience, and her conception of a "dutiful mother" and a "loving wife" was in every sense worthy of the reputation she has established here. Mr. Phillips as Wilfred Denver (the Silver King) showed the breadth and versatility of his ability as a dramatist. The company had studied their parts carefully, and did their best to make up an artistic and pleasing performance. Miss Anna Childs (daughter of Denver), made a good intelligent child, and she gives fair promise of being an artiste of high order. She does not seem to be at all effected with "stage fright." Miss Amy Childs (wife of the Spider) was very successful. Messrs. W. Stanley, Driscoll, and Stephenson were all at home in their respective parts and were as funny as usual. Miss Mistry carried out her part as a waitress faultlessly. Mr. Saville, as a detective, elicited loud applause, and made a very clever make-up of the "Inspector Department." The scenery is very effective, a specially good mid-ocean one being observed in the third act. The company repeats the drama to-night.

THE CALICO BALL AT PAREL.

THIS interesting item, which had been advertised for a number of weeks, took place at the G. I. P. Railway Institute, at Parel, on Friday night, and to say it passed off in an unsuccessful, would be a misnomer. Prior to the opening of the evening's ball of the institute, a gay display of morning greeted the guests, and the tasty decorations showed that the committee had by no means been idle in preparing for their guests a splendid evening's enjoyment. The floor was in excellent order, and the music all that could be desired. The gay costumes of the guests, both ladies and gentlemen, were in place of what may with the decorations, and many these could be seen the Parsee, Negro, Persian, Swiss, Hindu, even to the "Copper" who parades the Parsee beat.

The following is a list of the costumes :—

Miss Seegar	Flower Girl
Miss Gaskell	Fairy
Miss Gaskell	Norman Peasant
Miss Gaskell	Swiss Maid
Miss Mistry	Pulla
Miss Mistry	Red Riding Hood
Miss Mistry	Queen of the Stars
Mrs Smith	Cobden Exhibition
Miss Smith	Starlight
Miss Parker	Queen of Stars
Miss Gaskell	Night
Miss Gaskell	Indian Girl
Mr C. Gaskell	Jewess
Miss Stephenson	.....
Mr A. Empson	Football
Mr A. Empson	Queen's Jester
Mr W. Colton	The Man who dropped his heart
Mr A. Empson	Parsee
Mr. Sowerbutts Silva	Evening Dress
Mr Bennett	A Festive Kite
Mr Charles F Allen	Rajah of Cutch
Mr C Flower	Bunya
Mr R. F. Bell	Tipsy
Mr Hawthorn	Half Black and White
Mr A. Irving	Nigger
Mr Slater	Clarionet
Mr A. C. Sowerbutts	Bhaiya Barman
Mr A. Cooke	Executioner
Mr Bennett	Nigger Minstrel
Mr Charles F Allen	G I P Railway Guard
Mr Thompson	Brahmin
Mr Davenport	Pirate
Mr Davenport	Prince Warrior
Mr G Hallway	Harlequin
Mr J Mitchell	Dog-Boy
Mr Sam Mitchell	Bobby Policeman (E Div

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the same common jury.

CHEATING A COTTON AND SEEDS MERCHANT.

Hirjee Dowjee, a Bhatia broker, was charged with having, on the 15th June, 1892, forged a contract of sale for forward delivery of 200 bales of Broach cotton, purporting to be signed by one Rowjee for one Jamnadas Purshotum, with intent to cheat the prosecutor, Veerjee Hunsraj, by causing him to sign and deliver to the accused a corresponding contract of purchase and to pay him brokerage in respect of the same. Accused was further charged with having, on the 4th August, forged a contract of purchase for forward delivery of 200 bales of Broach cotton, purporting to be signed by one Khimjee Kaljee for one Khimjee Kara, with intent to cheat Veerjee Hunsraj by causing him to sign and deliver to accused a corresponding contract of sale, also to pay him his brokerage. He was further charged with having, on the 21st July, 1892, forged a contract of sale for forward delivery of 5,001 cwts. of red linseed, purporting to be made and signed by one Hari Dharsey, with intent to cheat Veerjee Hunsraj by causing him to sign and deliver to accused a corresponding contract of purchase and also to pay him his brokerage In respect of each of these three contracts the accused was further charged with using as genuine a forged document and with cheating Veerjee Hunsraj by false representations. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Mirlees, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Anderson summed up the case on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the accused, urged that the contracts were mere bogus contracts made by the complainant with some object or other, the name of the accused being used as a cat's paw to make those contracts appear to be genuine. They evidently did not appear to have been made in the ordinary course of business. The very irregular manner in which the accounts had been kept showed that the transactions were not of a genuine nature. It could hardly be believed that advances of brokerage were made at a time when the brokerage had not been earned. The evidence was not only incomplete, but incredible, and the learned counsel accordingly asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said that the jury had not to consider any point of law, but only the facts, which lay in a nutshell. There could be no doubt that if the accused, as alleged, had taken the contracts to the complainant and represented that they were genuine contracts, and were signed by those by whom they purported to have been signed, then he was guilty of the charges laid against him. The jury had to determine whether the accused took the contracts to the complainant, and represented them to be genuine. There was the evidence on that point only of the complainant and one of his partners named Premjee, and it was for the jury to say whether or not they believed the statements made by those two persons in respect of the transactions. It was contended on behalf of the accused that the contracts were bogus contracts, made by the complainant with some other, the name of the broker being used to make the contracts appear to be genuine, and that the complainant all along knew that they were sham and spurious contracts. The jury would have to consider the motive of the accused in doing what he was alleged to have done. It was important to decide whether or not it was likely that the accused commit forgery and cheat in the manner he had done. As far as his Lordship could judge, the only motive, according to the prosecution, which induced him to commit those offences was to get his brokerage. It appeared from the evidence that the accused did not actually get the brokerage, but he got advances, which the prosecution alleged were on account of brokerage. It was probable, that if the complainant wanted the bogus contracts to serve some purpose of his own, he would naturally go to a man like the accused and suggest to him to allow his name to be used, and make advances of money by promising brokerage to show that contracts were genuine. The jury must weigh the different probabilities, and decide whether the complainant had established a case to their satisfaction.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

The jury, after a long consultation, returned into Court at 2-40 p. m., the foreman stating that the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty on all the charges.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been found guilty, after much deliberation by a very competent jury, of the very serious offence of forging or using as genuine contract papers, by means of which he cheated the complainant. He had done so in other cases also, and the sentence of the Court was that he be kept in rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Balla Mahadu was charged with having on the 10th December last committed the theft of a handkerchief containing Rs. 46 from the pocket of Sadashew Ambaji, a police peon.

The complainant said that, on the morning of the 10th December last, he went to Mody Bay, and while he was going along with a large crowd of people, on board one of Messrs. Shepherd's steamers to proceed to his native country, the prisoner took out from his pocket a handkerchief containing Rs. 45, and was arrested on the spot by a policeman who was doing duty there in plain clothes.

A Gamese cook and a policeman having given corroborative evidence, the jury unanimously agreed to a verdict of "guilty."

The prisoner admitted that he had been convicted and sentenced about a dozen times on similar charges.

His Lordship : It appears that since the year 1872 you have passed at the whole of the time in jail.

The prisoner : I am a man of bad repute, and therefore I am often harassed by the police. They won't allow me to do any work.

His Lordship : You seem to be constantly at the work of stealing. What is your age ?

The prisoner : Forty-eight.

His Lordship : I will not transport you this time. I will give you one more chance. You are sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

PASSING GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

Allen Francis Gregory, said to be a Eurasian, who traded some time ago in Bombay at Tamarind Lane, under the name of Allen Francis and Co., was charged with having, on the 31st May, 1892, being entrusted with dominion over property belonging to the Government for Rs. 1,000 each, the property of P. N. Cristnaswamy Row, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the notes by converting them to his own use, and also with having fraudulently used forged documents as genuine. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner, who had been arrested some time ago in the Lunatic Asylum, said he was not in his sound senses, was not represented by counsel.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac briefly stated to the jury the main facts of the case for the prosecution. The case was a short one, and he thought that, after the evidence had been adduced, the jury would find that the accused perverted to his own use the prisoner casting advertisements to be published in the papers, requiring the services of a cashier for the Madras branch of the firm of Francis Allen and Co., of Tamarind Lane, Bombay. In answer to the advertisements the complainant Mootoswamy Cristnaswamy Iyer, applied by letter for the office. After some correspondence had taken place between the parties, on the 31st May, 1892, forwarded to Francis Allen and Co. two Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each as security for good conduct while in the employ of the firm as cashier of the Madras branch. The evidence would show that, after receiving the notes, the prisoner went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and raised a loan on the notes. In October, 1892, the Bank sent for the prisoner, who endorsed the endorsement by putting his initials, endorsed the notes in the name of Moottaswamy Cristnaswamy Iyer, which was not his real name. He thus forged a valuable security, and misappropriated the proceeds to his own use. In the Police Court, the line of defence taken up by the prisoner was that he knew nothing of the transactions, and he pleaded insanity. He had been discharged from the Lunatic Asylum in November 1893. Since his plea, he had been examined by the Police Surgeon, who found nothing of lunacy about the man, and he was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Webb. It would appear that some of the letters sent to the complainant from Bombay were actually written by the prisoner.

Evidence was then called for the Crown.

Mootoswamy Kristnaswamy Iyer, a resident of Madras, said he saw some advertisement in a newspaper, and thereupon sent an application to Francis Allen and Co. at Bombay, offering his services for the post of cashier at their branch at Madras. Witness referred at some length to the correspondence and transactions that had passed between him and Francis Allen and Co., to whom he finally sent by post two Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, which were endorsed to witness by the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank of Madras. Witness had not written anything on the notes or authorised anybody to negotiate them. He received a letter in correspondence and telegrams from Allen and Co., of Tamarind Lane, Bombay, two typewriters and two time-pieces, at the value of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. Witness afterwards received letters from the firm telling him to engage an office and buy some furniture for it. His salary was to be Rs. 60 per month from June. Witness did not send a further security of Rs.500 which he was required to send. He waited to see the business regularly begun before he sent it. In December 1892, witness came to Bombay and went to Tamarind Lane to see the firm's place of business. He learned that the accused conducted the business, but he could not be found. Witness thereupon gave information to the police.

The accused was told to cross-examine witness, but appeared not to understand what he was told, or pretended not to do so.

Joseph Salvadore Fernandes, a Native Christian, said that in April 1892, he was employed by the accused as a clerk at his office in Tamarind Lane. There were no goods except some type-writers and time-pieces. Witness wrote the letters to the complainant at the accused's direction, and they were signed by him. Besides the office in Tamarind Lane, consisting of two rooms, in which he lived and slept, the accused had no godown. He sent up-country some type-writers and time-pieces. In November 1892 when witness went to the office he found the door locked, and he did not see him again until he saw him in the Police Court, that is about the 20th November.

Prisoner, when told to cross-examine the witness, said : My soul is willing to put him some questions, but my flesh is not.

The witness, in answer to the court, said he received a salary of Rs. 15 a month until the end of August 1892.

Gowsoobha Jugonnath Dalvey, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said the Bank granted the accused, a loan of Rs. 2,000 on the security of two Government promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each. The accused gave his name as Mr. Crishna Swamy Iyer, and under that name had his dealings with the Bank.

Mr. Gajanand Bamjee, head clerk in the office of the Commissioner of the High Court, gave formal evidence about receiving the Government promissory notes from the Hongkong Bank and making them over to the Accountant General.

Solomon Benjamin said he was in the service of the accused as head clerk from March to November 1892. When the accused disappeared in the latter month witness made over the office papers to Inspector Roberts in the presence of Mr. Harry Brown. Witness found the key about 25th November, opened the office, and took charge of the papers which he delivered to the police when the accused was arrested in February 1893.

After some further evidence had been adduced, and his Lordship had summed up the case, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac asked to be allowed to withdraw the other cases against the prisoner, and his Lordship granted the application, making an order for the property to be made over to the owners.

His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for five years, telling him that the other cases against him had been withdrawn.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CAMP AT MAHALUXMI.

THE week in Camp at the Mahaluxmi Fort which is always looked forward to by our local Volunteer Artillerymen, commenced on Saturday evening. No. 1 Company paraded in the afternoon at the Sir Richard Temple statue, and proceeded by rail to the Grant Road Station, where they were joined by No. 2 Company. After a few minutes of preliminary drill fours were formed, and the parade numbering nearly 100 men, marched to the Mahaluxmi Fort.

Arrived at the Fort, Major Roughton, the Commandant, before dismissing the men, formed them into three sides of a square and addressed a few words to them respecting the week that were about to be spent in camp at the Fort. He asked for their co-operation to make this Camp—the fifth since the formation of the corps—as successful as former ones. He also reminded them of the visit on Monday morning of the Commander-in-Chief, and trusted that the men would turn up in force, as this would be their first appearance before the new Commander-in-Chief.

The parade was then dismissed, and the men proceeded to their rooms. Owing to the limited accommodation in the long barrack room, tents have been provided for No. 2 Company.

Dinner is provided in the large mess tent, which is erected near the Swimming Baths. Nearly 100 men sat down at the tables which were arranged in sub-divisions. The commissariat arrangements have been entrusted this year to the Entertainments Committee, composed of the Sergeants-Major and Sergeants of Sub-divisions.

His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief Bombay Army will visit the Camp this morning at 7-30 a.m. The following instructions have been issued by Major Roughton in connection with the visit.

On Monday, the 5th instant, the Camp will be visited by H. E. the Commander in Chief at 7-30 a.m. The Corps will be drawn up in Drill Order at 7 a.m.

Dress :—Drill Order without Arms. Patties to be worn.

Every available man should be present.

Immediately after H. E. has inspected the line the word will be given for the Gun Captains to fall out and subsequently for the men to fall in on them.

Gun Captains will take post facing South ; interval 10 paces.

Sergeant D. Pfader as Gun Captain with a detachment will man the 9-inch B. L. Gun, Group A-1.

Sergt. W. H. Jackson as Gun Captain will man the 10-inch R. M. L. Gun, Group B.-IV.

No. 3. Sub-Division No. 2 Company will furnish the Gun Detachments for the Officer Commanding, and the look-out party.

Bombr. H. Coates and Gunner C. E. Phillimore will work the Depression Range Finder.

No. 2 Sub-Division No. 1 Company will provide the dial party.

Ammunition detail :—No. 3 Sub-Division No. 1 Company.—6 men under Br. J. Geddes for the two 9-inch B. L. Guns (3 men to each gun). No. 4 Sub-Division No. 2 Company.—6 men under Sergeant D. Moffatt for the two 10-inch R. M. L. Guns (3 to each gun). The whole of the rest of the men will be employed in passing the ranges to the Guns. The Commanding Commissioned Officer amongst the men so employed will correct the dressing, and the next Senior will see that proper intervals are kept.

Fort Commander :—Captain A. Leslie.

Group Officers :—Group A. 1. Lieut. J. S. Slater, Group A. II. Lieut. H. W. Barrow, Group B, III. Capt. W. G. Wilson, Group B. IV. 2nd Lieut. L. J. Robertson. The Orderly Officer of the day will be 2nd Lieutenant Sorabjee Bamanjee Sethna, Sergeant H. Hiscocks, both will accompany the party of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Sergeants-Major S. W. Chart and J. Beckerleg will attend in the Canteen to explain to H. E. the general arrangements of the Camp.

Sergeant-Instructors will be drawn up in rear of the line, and on the Fort being manned will proceed to the following stations :—Sergeant-Instructor Owen, to assist occasionally seen to go upstairs to Krishnarao's bedroom. to instruct the detachment on A. I. 6-inch B. L. Gun, Sergeant-Instructor M. Mullens to instruct the detachment on A.-II. 6-inch B. L. Gun, Sergeant-Instructor J. R. Owens to instruct the detachments on the two 10-inch R. M. L. Guns.

Captain Turner, Paymaster and Quartermaster, will accompany H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's party, and give any explanations that may be asked for as to the general financial arrangements of the Corps.

At 11 o'clock on Sunday, the men fell in for a church parade service, being held in the large barrack room, the Rev. Lewis officiating.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA OF 1894.

SAILING COMMITTEE.—Captain John Hext, C.I.E., R.N., Commodore, Commander Maurice Bean, Judge, Commander H. S. Black, Mr. C. H. Byrne, Captain E. Macaulay, Starter, Captain W. F. Potts, and Major T. W. C. Leathem, Hon. Secretary.

PROGRAMME FOR FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY 1894.

1ST SAILING RACE.—For Club Yachts 3 rating and under. Time allowance for rating. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize.—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 300. To start at 1-50 p.m. Twice round the course.

Yacht's name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguished Flag
Janetta	...	Lugger ... Col F Firebrace	Crossed pick and shovel on white ground.
Manikin	...	Cutter .. Capt S E U Smith	R. A Colours.
Princess	...	Lateen .. F A Little, Esq	Blue pierced with anchor.
Melody	....	Lugger ... John B K Macbeth	White with blue M.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

	Janetta	Melody	Princess
	M S	M S	M S
Manikin allows	22	1-20	3-23
Janetta allows	..	28	2-41
Melody allows	..	...	2-6

2ND SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Jolly Boats. Entrance Free. 1st Prize Rs. 50, 2nd Prize Rs. 20. 3rd Prize Rs. 15. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 12-45 p.m. *Once* round the course.

1 Luximi, No 2397, Tons 3¼, Goolam Hoosein, Pennant D
2 Ganga, No 2197, Tons 3½, Mahmed Cassim. White and red vertical pennant
3 Hindoostan, No 2353, Tons 3¼, Abdool Rayman. Flag B of C Code
4 Sultana, No 1892, Tons 3 1/3, Mahmed Cassum. Flag P of C Code
5 Dastagiri, No 2033, Tons 4¼, Saik Osman, Flag T of C Code
6 Bowance, No 1923, Tons 4¼, Jainoodin. Pennant G
7 Rahamani, No 1439, Tons 3¼, Saik Dawood, square flag, blue, red and white horizontal

3RD SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Kurrachee Boats. Entrance Free. 1st Prize Rs. 35, 2nd Prize Rs. 25. 3rd Prize Rs. 15. Four Boats to start or no 2nd Prize. Five Boats to start or no 3rd Prize. To start at 1 p.m. *Once* round the course.

1 Parviti, No 5138, Tons 6, Mahmed Hossein, Flag J
2 Futtay Kharo, No 2292, Tons 8¼.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a worldwide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

THE Latest Novelty in VIOLIN BOWS, being Strung with finest gut instead of Hair. They produce a perfect tone, and are very durable.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ATTENTION of CAPITALISTS is drawn to Full Advertisement FOR SALE of WARDEN ROAD PROPERTIES in D 246) "Times" and TO DAY'S "Gazette."

PORTABLE FOLDING WASHSTAND, consisting of Tripod Stand and Basin, Painted Grained Oak, most convenient for Camp purposes. Rs. 6-12. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LOST.—2 Government 4 per Cent. PAPERS Rs. 100 each, Nos. B007035 and B007036. Any one restoring them to GUNUPUT CASSINATH, Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, will be suitably rewarded.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 2, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Baldizzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. These have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abkool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BARLING'S ANTI-PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I procured Barling's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Barling's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greongrass Esq. Contractor, Mhow, W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Golikarsa:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. R. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my Family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a gentlemanly and obliging Gentleman, and the people were very obliging and respectful. The table was good indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the rooms very clean. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla.—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lahagur and Vissapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

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WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE LATEST NOVELTY in LAMP MATS.—Just received, a small Consignment of Lovely Patterns and Different Sizes at Cheap Prices, from 6 As. to Rs. 14.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knauer, 69, Esplanade Road.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscriptions, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th Instant, at 3-15 P.M., in the SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIR HALL of the University.

CANDIDATES entitled to Degrees, and desirous of being admitted, MUST SEND in their APPLICATIONS so as to reach the REGISTRAR on or before SATURDAY, the 10th Instant.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M., University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1894.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! } "THE SILVER KING."

Received on Saturday Night last by one of the Largest and most Brilliant Audiences ever seen within the Walls of this Theatre.

Pronounced by one and all to be The BEST Dramatic Production that has been staged for many years.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, The Spectacular Burlesque, "LALLA ROOKH."

WEDNESDAY.—The Gorgeous Pantomime, "THE QUEEN OF HEARTS."

THURSDAY.—"THE COLLEEN BAWN."

FRIDAY.—GRAND VARIETIES.

SATURDAY.—"THE STREETS OF LONDON."

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 p.m.

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T. EMPSON, Manager.

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THE ART EXHIBITION

Will be Opened by

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

On FIRDAY NEXT, at 5 P.M.

BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, being ASH WEDNESDAY, the HOUNDS will MEET at WANKOLA on THURSDAY, the 8th February, instead of Wednesday, the 7th, as Advertised.

H. M. STEUART, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hunt.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE s s Kt Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, sailed on Saturday last for Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alboin, 649 tons, Commander W Ritcher, sailed yesterday for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo and Mr W Rogers as cabin and 7 deck passengers.

The steamer Taif 878 tons Commander J Hannah, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius 28th January with a cargo of sugar and 29 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr H J C Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola 497 tons, Captain, E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Karachi 1st February with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Bacten, Rev and Mrs Kennedy, Mr. Trapmon, Dr and Mrs Harley, Lieut G Clayton and 111 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2140 tons, Captain John Stone, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Calcutta 31st December via coast ports, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1039 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 201 casks opium, 59 horses, 39 syces and the following passengers:—Messrs. S Myckhair Abdool Mohson, M Ahmed Mohson, A Meherban, S Hoosen, Jafferbin Alley, J B Sallanah and 89 deck.

THE B I S N Co's Steamer Chanda, 1,301 tons, Commander S S Boon, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Ludhabhoy Ebrahim and two others, Mr Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim and Mother, Mr Haleebhoy Kalagdina and friend, Bai Dhunbai and Bai, Mr Dawoodbhoi Goolamhoosen and friend, Mr Hyderally Casaumjee and 8 others one gentleman Mr Mahomed Wadi, Mr Abdoolrahman Haji, Mr Hamedjhn Salam, Messrs Ootman, Motair Hajee Mahomed Sheik Hajee Jusub bin Abdoola and friend Hajee Alli Sharji and two sons Mr and Mrs L Tate and 68 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's steamer Ganges Commander G W Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 13th January with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Pongkong Mr S Mowjeebhoy Mr E Chandvabhoy, Mr R Janmohomed, Mr F M Spinola, Mr E L Chuttoo, Mr A Allarakhia, Mr C F Dalal and Mr H D Joseph.

From Colombo—Miss Franchill Mr J W Spragen Mr W Sterm Mr W Hunter, Mr A Whitelaw Mr H Dobin Mr and Mrs Barnes Miss Barnes Master Barnes from Melbourne Mrs Robertson from different ports Five deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, Feb 1.
	Simla (s)	Grier	Busreh, Jan 20.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius, Jan 20.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	London, Jan 12.
4	Australian(s)	Tait	Liverpool, Dec 30.
	Ganges (s)	Atkinson	Shanghai, Jan 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi, &c.
	Nyanza (s)	Naooda	Zanzibar.
	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, &c.
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	Aden.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Kt Templar (s)	Pain	Hull.
4	Chanda (s)	Boon	P. Gulf, &c.
	Alboin (s)	Ritchie	Bangkok, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Viola for Kurrachee, &c.
" Lalpoora for Coast ports and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Rome (s), 3222, Daniel
City of Edinburgh (s), 2102, Frame
Sheikh (s), 2823, Newsy
Kt. Templar (s), 2791, Pain
Courtfield (s), 2105, Sheldrake
Florida (s), 2020, Young
Drachenfels (s), 1835, Kenonowg
Manilla (s), 2383, Parodi
Gisela (s), 2811, Kossovich
Scarsdale (s), 1659, Appleton

Arthur Head (s), 1887 Lennard
Assam (s), 1611, Creery
Gwalior (s), 1648, Backburn
Nizam (s), 1615, Leigh
Rohilla (s), 2175, Nantes
Siam (s), 1389, Weighell
Sturs (s), 1226, DeNegri
Surat (s), 1677, Hill
Thibet (s), 1665, Denny
Bahadurti (s), 25, Shumacker
Sir Lancelot, 380, Brebner
LaSeyne (s) 1151, Blanc

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Lapwing, Pierce
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
H M S Canning, Holland
R I M S Clive, Finny

R I M S Dalhousie, Black
R I M S Minto, Billings
R I M S Plassy, Gunn
H M S Assaye, Bradford

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30 Umzinto s ..... Brucksha... Nat, Jan 4.
" Garnet ship ..... Frew ..... New York, Sept 28.
31 Palamcotta s ..... Windobank. Singapore, Jan 17.
Alcedo ship ..... Coutts ..... Middlesborough, Sept 29.

DEPARTURES.

January 31—Steamer Goa.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30 Khandalla s ..... Bombay
31 Nowshera s ..... Rangoon
Palitana s ..... Nogapatam.
Agilas s ..... Colombo
Clan Drummond s ..... Calcutta
Drodger Winlock s ..... Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28 Secundra s ..... Singapore
29 Investigator ..... Unknown
RIMS ..... Calcutta.
Eridas s ..... Bombay
Culna s ..... Calcutta
30 Khandalla s

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 5.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

7-93—Bhaishunkar and K—Toolasbai, widow, vs Bhugwandas Motharam and others—Ardasir H and D and Balkrishna and P.

15-93—Pestonjee K and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai, wife of Khimjee Bodani—Mahbai and J.

19-93—Plaintiff in person—Poonumchand Veerchand vs Lalcochand Golabchand—In person.

8-93—Mathubhai and J Maruti—Tookaram Patel and another vs Yeshvadabai widow of Canoba Gunpat—Dashtary and P.

4-93—C L and Gwon—Narandas Culliandas vs Harkisondas Nagindas and others Munsookhlal D and J.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

563-91—Craigie L and O—Radhabai and another vs Parvatbai—Little S N and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Postponed Long Causes.

222-92—Chalk W and S—Narayen Khooshall vs Khooshal Sadashiv and others—Mansukial D and J.—Part heard.

342-93—Roughton and B—Munsoor Solomon vs Jacob Aaron—Bhaishanker and K.

15-89—Parpia G and S—Rhanjee Bhimsey and others vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G.

300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Roberts Jardine and others vs Jaitha Malsee and another—Little S N and B.

274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munoherashaw Sorabjee Mohta and another—Ardesir H and D.

314-93—Little S N and B—Sadashiv Bapoji Shinde vs Wasudev Sudashiv Lole and others—Dikshit and H.

636-91—Ardesir H and D—Francis Law Latham vs Mowivi Abdool Kader Jethaker and others—Nanu and H and K D Shroff.

500-92—Inperson—Badrudin valud Shaikh Saleh Mitheker vs Jumnadas Jaevandas—Little S N and B.

389-93—V M Pakvasa for Pauper Harichund Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadoor Ragoba Junardhan Gamankar—Dikshit and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Gallwey, Col, Bo I G of Ord on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 3.

Quilter, 2nd Lt, Beng 19th Hussars on duty from Clay, Lt. Beng 32nd L I on furlough from Manipur.
Clay, Lt, Moywar Bhill Corps on leave from Kherwarra.
Barlow, Major, Rangoon, R A, on exchange to England from Rangoon.
Clayton, Lt Baluchistan, R E, on leave, from Pishin.
Winter, Lt, Beng, R E, on leave from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Jones, Lt, 13th Bo Inft on furlough to England.
Lewis, Tpr, Lt, A V D on leave, to England.
Bull, Surg-Major, Bo I M S on leave to Poona.
Garratt, Lt, Bo 76th Baluchistan Regt, on leave to Sibi.
Blooms, Capt, Bo Remount Agent on duty to Bhuj.
Moir, Capt, Beng 1st Inft to rejoin to Jubbulpore.
Barlow, Major, Rangoon, R A, on exchange to Schochurynees
Gallwey, Col, Bo I G of Ord on duty to Poona.
Cooke, Lt-Col, M's Asst Comy Genl, off leave to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 5th February, 1894.

1. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will visit the Camp at 7-30 a.m., to-day. Every available man to be present. Dress:—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.
2. There will be 6 inch B. L. and 10 inch R. M. L. Gun Drill at 5 p.m. to-day.
3. Detail for to-day:—
Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut L'Penny.
Next for duty: 2nd Lieut L I Robertson.
Orderly-Sergt: Sergt H Hiscocks.
Next for duty: Sergt W H. Jackson.
4. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 3rd inst., has been granted to Gunner A. J. White.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut, Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th February, 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval.—Mondays and Fridays at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School.—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.
St. Marys School.—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
John Connon School.—On Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—On Wednesdays, at 4 p.m.
2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders, at 9 p' m. in the compound of St. Peter's Boys School, Maragon.
3. There will be Company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 6 p.m.
4. There will be Company drill for E Company at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.
5. There will be Company drill for F Company, on Wednesdays at 7 a.m. in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Bandora and on Thursdays, at 5-30 p.m. in the compound of St. Marys College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.
6. There will be Company drill for G Company on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m. on the ground north of the Municipal Office.
7. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., on Thursday the 8th instant, and every Thursday until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are asked to assemble at the Riding School for mounted contests on Tuesday the 6th instant. Plain clothes.
2. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 6-45 a.m. on Wednesday the 7th instant. Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

THERE was no change in Councils or Indian Sterling Loan in London yesterday; but, following the reduction of the Bank rate to 2½ per cent. on Thursday, the market rates of discount were reduced 1/8 per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sights Indian Bank Paper, say, to 2½ and 2¼ per cent., respectively. About £100,000 on Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16 per cent. lower, at £60 5-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 3-16d., to 30¼d. per oz., and in New York, the metal was 5/8 cent lower at 66 3/8 cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £170,000 in Silver to this port, and £10,000 to Calcutta, making the shipments of this metal to Bombay since the beginning of the year £840,000, besides £60,000 to Calcutta. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 1/8d. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅛; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at frcs. 25·19.

To-day the Exchange Banks buying rate on India has been put down 1-16d. to 1s. 2 1-16d.; the only other financial item wired by Reuter being a farther reduction of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 30 7-16d. per oz. From New York, the quotation for the metal comes 1/8 cent lower, at 66¼ cents, with Exchange on London unchanged.

Club Wheat No. 1 was quoted yesterday at 26s. per 492lbs., cif., buyers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,210,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. Yellow Guzerat, and Yellow Cawnpore 85 per cent. Rapeseed were quoted at 36 3/4s. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market flat; and Linseed at 39s. per 416lbs., cif., April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, business having been done at this price, and the tone of the market quiet but steady.

American arrival Cotton in Liverpool was 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower yesterday, the extreme quotations being 4 5-32d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 17-64d. for June-July; but all spot quotations were unchanged. The market closed quiet; Surats and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having amounted to 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 27,000 bales. The Manchester market was flat.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed easier; Surats steady; and Arrivals dull. There is again no change in spot prices; but American Arrivals have further declined 1-32d. The Sales are 8,000 bales; Imports 32,000 bales. The Manchester market has become dull.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 16,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 55,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 3,000 bales less at 81,000 bales. The imports had been less, by 16,000 bales, at 127,000 bales. The total Stock had become greater by 39,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was higher, by 45,000 bales than at the same time last year, and by 60,000 bales than in 1892. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had decreased during the week by 70,000 bales; but of Surats there were 9,000 bales more in sight, the figures as given below were showing, in the total supply, an increase of 267,000 bales, compared with last year, and a decrease of 26,000 bales as against the year before; and in the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 25,000 bales, and of 23,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. There was no change in the spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool during the week; but Arrivals declined, upon the whole 1-32d. to 3-64d.; the quotation for ready Cotton yesterday having been 1-8d. per lb. lower than on the corresponding day last year, but 5-16d. higher than that rating in 1892.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent to 7 15-16 cents per lb.; while Futures for May were 10 points lower, at 7·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales, the week's total being considerably more than in the corresponding week last year, though less than in 1892; the total figures showing an increase in the former comparison of 771,000 bales, and a decrease of 760,000 bales in the latter. The Cotton in sight was 6,190,000 bales, compared with 6,050,000 bales, visible at the end of last week.

There has been no further change in the spot price in New York to-day, but May Futures have further receded 6 points, to 7·82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 14,000 bales going against 11,000 bales last year, and 28,009 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts ..... in U. Kingdom	117,000	83,000	165,000
" exports to " Continent	70,000	41,000	65,000
	62,000	51,000	91,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,732,000	4,021,000	5,482,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,997,000	1,532,000	2,233,000
" " to Continent do.	1,561,000	1,237,000	1,510,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,070,000	1,025,000	1,214,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,593,000	4,231,500	4,555,580
" Surats	224,000	199,000	201,280
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,050,000	1,044,000	1,060,231
" London	7,000	5,000	8,000
American Afloat	230,000	120,000	225,000
East Indian "	6,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,883,000	1,779,630	1,933,320
Price of Mid-Americans	4¼d.	5¼d.	3 15-16 t.
" Good Dhollera	2 11-16d.	4¼d.	3 7-16d.
Difference....	9 16d.	1d.	¼d

A very small business has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, the feeling having been quiet, at a decline of Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have only contracted for 200 bales of Westerns, for June delivery, at Rs. 191; while the Mills have bought 100 each of ready new Barsee, at Rs. 198; Pachora, at Rs. 179½; and Damergaum, at Rs. 186 per candy—500 bales in all.

WHEAT remains steady in tone at previous prices for all descriptions; but business for export has been still upon a small scale.

SEEDS have been quiet with a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,407 bales.
Wheat	12,861 cwts.
Linseed	10,899 "
Rapeseed	6,488 "
Gingelly	10,448 "
Poppyseed	659 "
Groundnuts	13,453 "
Castorseed	2,362 "
Rice	11,209 "

FREIGHTS are firm; and holders of tonnage are again asking 3d. to 6d. per ton higher in rates; but shippers are not yet willing to pay the advance. We learn that a February-March loading steamer has been fixed at 20s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and, as usual on a mail-day, there has been but little business reported. Calcutta came weak; but rates there hardened during the day, as they have also done locally, business having transpired for April-May at 1s. 2½d. and 1s. 2 3-16d., respectively; but later on, 1-16d. higher was asked and paid for those positions. The enquiry for bank remittance also seems very limited; but we have heard of a moderate amount being done for February and ready delivery, at 1s. 2 7.32d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2½d. Demand, the market closing steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..1s. 2 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 2 5-16d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Francs do. ...1·52⅝	"

with forward rates for Bank remittance nominally 1-16d. per month lower.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 102 1/8 for Fours for Money, and 102¼ for Account; but the market afterwards became strong, and rates advanced, leaving off at 102 3/8, and 102

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Under the new American Tariff wool becomes free from the 2nd August, but the duties on woollens will be enforced until the 2nd December.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

It is understood at Cairo that no change in the Ministry is likely to take place at present.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the King of Dahomey has submitted to the French.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The House of Lords are still discussing the Parish Councils Bill, and numerous amendments have been carried tending generally to lessen the powers of the Councils.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

CHARGED BY THE POLICE.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Upwards of three hundred Socialists, mostly German Jews, assembled last evening on Tower Hill to march to Trafalgar Square, and refusing to follow the prescribed route, the police charged them, and a free fight followed, in which many were injured by the batons of the police.

Violent speeches were afterwards made in Trafalgar Square.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 3.

The Senate have referred the Tariff Bill to the Finance Committee after a protracted discussion. It is expected that many amendments will be introduced.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Bombay mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE COW PROTECTION MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

To the Government of India's despatch on the Cow Protection Movement, recently sent to the Secretary of State, was appended a comprehensive history of the agitation, since its inception, some thirteen years ago.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

At the request of the Commission, Mr. T. S. G. Pemberton, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Royal Opium Commission, *vice* the Hon'ble T. A. Brassey, resigned.

CROP REPORTS.

Crop Reports from all parts of India are most satisfactory, and in the Punjab particularly prospects are excellent, the recent rain having come most opportunely.

THE SERVICE CUP.

The latest entry for the Civil Service Cup at Lucknow is Nellie 2. Salisbury has been scratched for the race. There is every prospect of a very fine race next Thursday, as there will probably be ten or twelve starters.

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS.

Provincial Departmental Budgets are to be in the hands of the Finance Member by the 15th instant, when Mr. Westland will consider in what way the demands of the great spending departments can be met.

EXTRA A.-D.-C.S TO THE VICEROY.

Lieutenants Bentinck, 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, and Baker Carr, of the Rifle Brigade, Peshawar, have been appointed Extra Aides-de-Camp on H. E. the Viceroy's Personal Staff.

Lieutenant Fuller, Wiltshire Yeomanry, will also join the staff for two or three months.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

It is now settled that Colonel Sir John Ardagh will remain with H. E the Viceroy as Private Secretary until the close of the Calcutta season, his successor, Mr. Babington Smith, will reach Calcutta this month; and thus be afforded an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the routine of his office, before taking over charge.

CAPTURE OF PATHAN THIEVES.

The police, in the Gurgaon district, near Delhi, have captured eleven Pathans, having twenty stolen rifles in their possession. The prisoners are to be brought into Delhi for trial.

THE NEW PRISON'S BILL.

In the interests of the Government of India itself we hope, writes the *Pioneer*, that the new Prisoners Bill will not be allowed to go beyond the preliminary stage of introduction without some one calling into serious question the principle of the measure. Perusal of the draft Bill is enough of itself to suggest strong doubts whether any such legislation is wanted; and the speech with which it was introduced by the member in charge of the Home Department can scarcely be said to contitute a convincing justification.

A 100 MILES CYCLING RACE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

Last night, Mr. E. H. Read, member of the Naval Volunteers Cycling Club, succeeded in establishing an Indian record for 100 miles at the rink. He covered the distance in 7 hours and 2 minutes, and was paced by some of the fastest local riders.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT CALCUTTA.

The report that the man Peters, who shot his wife and tried to shoot himself dead, is incorrect. He is still alive, though in a very critical condition.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The grand military assault-at-arms yesterday was very successful.

THE CALCUTTA CONVOCATION.

The annual Convocation of the University was held yesterday in the presence of a large assembly.

His Excellency Lord Elgin, Chancellor, in the course of a short address promised to give his closest attention to the study of the difficulties connected with educational problems in this country.

The Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his address, stated that the University had for the present reached a stationary point. He commented on the paucity of graduates in medicine and engineering, and hoped in the near future the circumstances of India would make freer expansion possible on these neglected lines. He noted the arrested increase in the B. A. Degree, and referred to the large and increasing number of the humbler passmen and failed men, which are springing up and adding to the already large body of discontents. In referring to the losses the University suffered during the past year owing to the deaths and retirements, he paid a warm tribute to Lord Lansdowne, who was ever ready to sympathise and support; and indulged in graceful expressions of the Senate's gratitude and appreciation of his high qualities.

A POLICE POST ATTACKED BY DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 4.

A band of dacoits, numbering about thirty, rushed at the Manle Police Station, a few days ago, and carried off twenty-five staads of arms and all ammunition there. The Superintendent of Police and a large body of military police have been sent after the gang. The station was held by 25 men of the Burman Civil Police.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, JAN. 4.

The evidence of Motilal was concluded; the prosecution then commenced the evidence of Krapashanker, but it was not concluded till the court closed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra) left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 4.

French mail steamer Natal, from China arrived.

H. M. S. Bodices sailed for Bombay.

Orient mail steamer Ophir, from Suez, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 3.

10 p.m.	73·0

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

6 a.m.	68·5
10 a.m.	78·0
2 p.m.	85·2
6 p.m.	84·9

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 19.

THE House of Lords has not yet commenced to demolish the Parish Councils Bill, and the country seems to have really enjoyed the week's respite from Parliamentary strife. By general consent there has been a cessation for a brief space of political oratory, and almost the only voice heard in the land is that of Sir Henry James, who, in addressing his powerful constituents at Bury, the other night, put the case for the Opposition rasher neatly. The last session had been barren, he contended, because the Government instead of acting as statesmen had acted as electioneering agents. It is not expected that people's thoughts will return to active politics much before this time next week, when the peers will be discussing the "Labourer's Charter," as his Liberal friends like to call Mr. Fowler's measure, unless, which hardly seems likely, they throw it out ignominiously without protracted consideration. In any case it is not expected that their lordships will spend much more time on the whole Bill as the House of Commons spent on some of its clauses. The hereditary legislators have arrived: they do not need, like so many honorable gentlemen in another place, to speak merely for the sake of advertising themselves. In the absence of the Earl of Kimberley, who I suppose will hardly be well enough to come up to town so soon, one of the junior Liberal peers, Lord Monkswell, is, according to present arrangements, to have charge of the Bill. Lord Kimberley has been very ill, but his condition was somewhat exaggerated by certain reports that got about, and were unfortunately telegraphed to India. I say unfortunately, for it naturally distressed his lordship's friends in India, from the Marquis of Lansdowne downwards, and I am afraid poor Mr. Cornine Wodehouse found his arduous labours at the end of last week very materially increased by having to send reassuring messages to inquirers at a distance, alarmed by the, I believe, quite unfounded statement that the family had been summoned to the patient's bedside. It is characteristic of Lord Kimberley's energy and industry—there may have been a greater, but there has never been a more laborious administrator—that during nearly the whole of the time he has been laid up he has done his work as usual. I understand that from no Ministerial retreat are the despatch boxes arriving in Whitehall with more regularity than from Kimberley House.

In bimetallic circles the decision come to by the authorities not to impose an import duty on silver has, whatever may be the case in other quarters, given general, I cannot say unanimous, satisfaction, for is not Mr. Hermann Schmidt among those who are in favour of this mode of attempting a solution of the Indian problem? On Thursday we learn what conclusion the Government of India had arrived at. On Wednesday the *Times* contained not only the telegram sent from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to the London Chamber protesting against the proposed duty but an able letter—at any rate able from his point of view—from Mr. S. Williamson, who writes in a rather alarmist tone about the Indian situation. Mr. Lesley Probyn, who is most indefatigable, has been reading another paper this week before the East India Association. There is one quality in Mr. Lesley Probyn that other professors of currency problems might copy with advantage. He is never prolix, and the paper he read on Wednesday before a handful of people in Victoria Street was exceptionally brief. Short as it was it was too long for me to summarise with any completeness here, and I must refer those of your readers who wish to learn what his views on the present aspect of the question are to the report of the proceedings, which they will doubtless find in another column.

Contradictory reports have been floating about for some days past as to the intentions of the Government in regard to an increase of the Navy. Although the statements made in well-informed quarters have been declared to be "premature" and "unauthorised," it is pretty certain that a tolerably full ship-building programme has been decided upon to be completed within three years' time. The additions to be made are stated, on the best authority, to include eight first-class line-of-battle-ships, eight first-class cruisers, with a number of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers, and one or two other vessels of a special class. In the armament of the larger war-ships the new 12-in. 50-ton gun is to take the place of the older 67-ton gun, as being a more effective weapon. This programme is said to have been approved by the naval experts who advise the Government, and is declared to be ample for any contingency that may arise. Some of the contracts for new steel cruisers have already been placed. Whether the recent "scare" has had the effect of stirring up the Admiralty to an unwonted energy, or the new programme was under consideration previously, is of course only known to Ministers and "My Lords."

The new ship-building scheme of the Government will entail a considerable increase of expenditure, which will have to be provided for in the forthcoming Budget. It is believed that the Government will stick to the lines of old Liberal fiscal policy in requiring that the additions to the Navy shall be paid for within the period of their construction, and that the cost shall not be made a charge upon the future. If this is to be the case, the task of Sir William Harcourt has before him is a very formidable one. He has already to face the certain prospect of a deficit, owing to the revenue of the present financial year having fallen considerably short of his estimate. How is the additional revenue to be raised? Certain proposals have been made by Radical Members of Parliament, which aim at something like a revolution in taxation, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is giving them his most careful and respectful consideration. The suggestions proposed upon him are for such changes in the Death Duties, Income Tax, and Land Tax as shall very considerably increase the charge upon large estates and big incomes, while relieving from taxation people of small means. In a word, what is called a "Poor Man's Budget" is demanded; and if Sir William Harcourt can see his way to comply with the claims of the Radicals, while at the same time he finds several millions more money for naval and other purposes, he must produce an "heroic" Budget indeed. Another suggestion that has been made for finding money for the new warships, without increasing the burdens upon the Nation, is to sell about five millions worth of the Suez Canal shares. This plan is said to find some amount of favour in high quarters, but it can hardly have been seriously considered, and the report that it is contemplated must be regarded as a *canard*.

Although recent trade returns have been of anything but a cheering character, an impression prevails in commercial circles that we have touched the bottom of the long-continued depression, and that an incipient revival is in progress. The railway and bank dividends that have been announced so far for the second half of 1893 are not so unfavourable as were anticipated; in several cases the railway dividends have exceeded expectation, notwithstanding the fact that most of the leading lines in the Kingdom have been heavily hit by the recent coal strike. The Lancashire cotton trade has been fairly brisk for sometime back. Twelve months ago it was one of the most depressed of our staple industries and had been in a precarious state for two or three years. Lancashire spinners and manufacturers had been making a great outcry about the competition of the Indian mills, which they alleged was one of the main causes of the badness of their trade, but it is noteworthy that a considerable part of the present briskness of Lancashire trade is due to orders from India, and the recently-published trade returns showed that during the past year there had been a marked increase in the shipments to our Eastern possessions.

The coal trade again has been unusually brisk since industrial peace was established between mine-owners and miners. The New Conciliation Board had not succeeded yet in fixing a standard of wages for the future, but there is no probability of the miners' wages being reduced on the 1st February, the day on which the temporary convention arranged by Lord Rosebery's good offices expires. The *modus vivendi* is likely to be continued, while the present demand for coal keeps up, and the coal-owners are getting better prices. It is said that they are not only obtaining higher rates from the merchants who supply the general public, but that several of the leading collieries have succeeded in making new contracts with railway and gas companies at figures which yield a fair profit even with the existing high rate of wages. The interests of the consumers are the only interests that are likely to be disregarded in any permanent agreement the New Conciliation Board may be able to arrange. Signs of improvement are visible in other trades and prices of good securities are tending steadily upwards. Sir Courtney Boyle, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, who has been addressing one or two provincial Chambers of Commerce, in a highly optimistic tone avers that he sees no reason why if we can keep clear of tricks and shams on the one hand and industrial dissentions on the other, the trade of the country should not once more "leap up with a bound" to an even higher position than before. But the "much virtue" in that "if" may be beyond us.

Although home trade with India is on the whole better than it was twelve months ago, the Lancashire "cotton lords" have now another grievance. The recent reduction made by the P. and O. Company in freights of twist or cotton from India to Japan will it is feared, have a prejudicial effect on the Lancashire export trade. The freights referred to have been lowered from seventeen to two rupees per ton. This is certainly a heavy reduction. With the rupee at fifteen pence it means that Bombay yarn will be carried from India to Japan, a distance of over 5,700 miles, at half-a-crown per ton, whereas the rate between London and Japan, over 11,600 miles, is thirty shillings per ton plus railway charges. The reduced freight will be a great boon to Indian spinners, but it will heavily handicap those of Lancashire, who are pulling wry faces over it.

The good folks of Manchester and the populous district of which that city is the centre have been much elated over the successful opening of their great ship canal. They have had their satisfaction enhanced this week by the arrival of the first cotton steamer that has crossed the Atlantic and entered the Salford Docks. She is—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji ought to be interested to learn—the Finsbury, 1,909 tons register, and has brought 4,170 bales of cotton from Galveston. The proud inhabitants of Cottonopolis now boast that they have reversed triumphantly the method of Mahomed, who had to go to the mountain instead of getting the mountain to come to him. Manchester men, not content with going down to the sea at Liverpool, have brought the sea up to Manchester, a distance of 35½ miles. It has cost them two and a-half times as much and taken twice as long as was estimated, but they have done it, and they consider now that their fortunes are insured to all futurity. Henceforth Liverpool must decrease and Manchester must increase. But the experience of nearly three weeks' trade on the new ship canal does not bear out the sanguine estimates of business upon which the calculations of the Canal Company's directors were based. So far, with the exception of the Finsbury, only comparatively small crafts have reached the Salford Docks. The second cotton steamer due, the Glen Isle, from Galveston, has had to be detained some time at Ellesmere port, at the entrance to the canal, in order to have her masts reduced to enable her to pass under the bridges. On the second day of the opening of the canal two mishaps occurred; one vessel took the ground and another was stopped at one of the locks owing to insufficiency of water to pass her through, much difficulty has also been experienced in getting outward cargoes for the craft, which have brought produce to Manchester.

Meantime the Liverpool authorities, who have hitherto looked supinely on, are now bestirring themselves to prevent any diversion of trade to their new rival. One of the leading railway companies has already made a substantial reduction in their carriage rates between the Liverpool Docks and the interior, and a conference has been arranged between representatives of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and the leading railway companies who have termini at Liverpool and Birkenhead, with a view to a general reduction in the port charges there. This action may have an important influence in the future both of the new canal and the old port. The keen commercial rivalry now commenced recalls to mind a remark made by the late Sir Richard Moon, the able chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company, to the effect that that company could, by simply sacrificing ½ per cent. of its dividend, so reduce its charges to Liverpool as to prevent any considerable amount of tonnage from entering the canal.

Mr. John Burns, the most influential of the Socialistic Labour leaders who were elected members of Parliament at the last General Election, has been finding out the truth of the dictum that there is no gratitude in politics. Mr. Burns has shown considerable moderation since he entered the House of Commons, and seems to be following in the footsteps of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh in taking practical views of legislation. The sobering influences of the British Senate, however, are not to the mind of Mr. Burns's Socialistic "comrades." Although it is said to be in a great measure due to the assertions that the eight hours day is being introduced into the Government factories and dockyards, the Social Democratic Federation has now no good word for one who was formerly its idol. At its annual meeting this week Mr. Burns was roundly denounced just as if he himself were a "bloated capitalist." He was accused of being a traitor to the cause of labour, and threatened with Socialistic opposition at the next election. One speaker accused him of the heinous offence of having become a Liberal, and another went so far as to brand him a Tory, while another remarked that it was hard to see him posing as a saviour of the people when it was the efforts of the Federation that had put him in his present position. Socialists of different grades evidently entertain no fraternal feelings one towards another. One of their men of "light and leading," who this week joined in the outcry against Burns, and has renewed the attack upon him in an evening paper, is Mr. H. M. Hyndman, whose sensational attack on Indian finance will be remembered and who is a Parliamentary candidate in the labour interest for Burnley. At a meeting of Anarchic Socialists the other week citizen Hyndman himself was denounced as a middle-class humbug "like Gladstone!"

A good deal of amusement and not a little discussion has been occasioned by the proceedings of the Thirteen Club at its annual dinner on Saturday last, at which Mr. Harry Furniss, the caricaturist, presided. This club was formed to satirise those popular superstitions which regard certain things as unlucky or omens of evil. In the appointments of the dinner as many of these superstitions were burlesqued as it was possible to charge, "by hook or by crook" on such an occasion. The guests passed under a ladder, there were thirteen tables and thirteen dinners at each, they were green neckties, were served by several cross-eyed waiters, the table was ornamented with peacock's feathers, the saltcellars were coffin-shaped, the lamps skull-shaped, the chairman smashed a mirror before the feast began, and each guest spilt salt with his neighbour; the health of her Majesty and the Royal Family was proposed in thirteen words, the speech of the founder and the president of the club, Mr. W. H. Blanch, was exactly timed to thirteen minutes. The *menu* card was a gruesome one designed by the chairman, and when the dinner was over every guest smashed a small hand mirror with which he was provided. Critics have assailed the club on various grounds. Some say that certain of the things done were not unlucky but the reverse, and that none of the spells would take effect when the unlucky acts were deliberately done in joke. Others say that the spells could all be broken by means of certain charms, so, if no harm result to the merry dinners, the superstitious will be able to maintain that these charms were used to ward off the evil influences. And further the discovery has been made that the Thirteen Club is not the first of its kind, but the similator of another anti-superstitious society called the "Order of the Opal," which dates from long anterior to the birth of the Thirteen Club, but does not advertise itself. The dinner and the discussion that has followed it have been productive of much diversion if nothing else; but as the proceeds go to a philanthropic object, some concrete good may result from the club's efforts, even if its dramatic defiance of popular superstitions be fruitless.

Two returns have been issued within the last few days which illustrate very strikingly the perils of the Great Metropolis. One brings out in grim characters the darker side of its poverty. During last year thirty-one deaths from starvation were reported to the coroners, and it is believed that these do not comprise the whole of the victims of want. It is not to be supposed that, had the existence of poor creatures in a state of starvation been known either to their neighbours or the authorities, aid would not have been given. But the evidence given at the inquests, showed that not one of the thirty-one sufferers had either applied for admission to the poor-house, or for assistance to the relieving officers. Their entire isolation in the midst of a busy population was the secret of their dying from starvation in the midst of plenty. The other return relates to the fires in the Metropolis during the past year. The number of these seem to be growing, and the sacrifice of life attending them is becoming alarming. Last year 3,410 fires were attended by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, an increase of 264 on the previous year, and an excess of no fewer than 997 over the average of the past ten years. In these fires eighty-two people lost their lives during the year, and 193 other persons were placed in jeopardy, but were rescued by members of the Brigade, or by neighbours. Ninety-eight accidents occurred to members of the Brigade while on duty, but fortunately none had a fatal result last year. The increasing frequency of fires in London, notwithstanding our approved modern methods of fire prevention, has led to some talk about the Insurance Companies raising their rates of premium all round, but no action has yet been taken in that direction.

I have referred more than once to the fact that Mr. J. A. Baines has for some time been employed in writing on the moral and material progress of India. It is as I mentioned previously in a forward state, and according to the *Athenæum*, it will probably appear in March. Since Mr. Markham, now President of the Royal Geographical Society, first initiated the plan of decennial reports, two decades have passed. The last report, written by Mr. J. S. Cotton, appeared in 1885. In this connection it may be of interest to know that the method of taking the Indian Census was very strongly approved and recommended as a model for other parts of the Empire in a paper on "The Modes of taking the Census in the British Dominions," read by Mr. Reginald H. Hooker, the accomplished Assistant Secretary, of the Royal Statistical Society, on Tuesday evening. It was pointed out that while in England our census only informed us of the fluctuations in the rate of variations, in India we were made acquainted with the movements of the whole population, the growth of education, the declining influence of caste, the changes in religion, and other matters of interest and importance, all of which were of value in making known the conditions and needs of the people, and might prove of much use to Government. Mr. Hooker advocated a permanent Census Act, a quinquennial census, and a permanent census office. He also urged the necessity of uniformity in the various British Dominions as regards the returns asked for, and suggested that the enquiry as to occupations of the people should be conducted apart from the census altogether. This return might thus be made to cover a wider field, and a mass of valuable information on the condition of different industries, concerning which we at present know nothing, might be elicited.

THE Maharanee Duleep Singh and her daughters have taken a house at Bournemouth, where they intend to spend some months.

THE GROWING PERIL OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

WE have received from the Honorary Secretary to the Indian (Bombay Branch) Currency Association the following copy of a letter of the President of the Branch, dated 1st instant, addressed to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, on the present position of affairs, and advocating the imposition of a duty on silver imports:—

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1894.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Calcutta.

SIR,—In pursuance of my telegram, dated the 23rd ult., to your address, I am desired by the committee of this Branch of the Indian Currency Association to supplement the contents of the telegram by a fuller exposition of their views on the subject it referred to.

It seems to the committee that the announcement that the Government have no intention of imposing a duty on silver emanates from a conviction that the recent imports of the metal were in great measure due to speculation, the outcome of a general belief that an import duty was imminent. This opinion, however, does not accord with the information obtained by the committee after very careful enquiry. They believe that whatever speculation exists has a more substantial basis in the demand that springs in all direction from the industrial population of the country, for cheap silver, the influence of which they think it is impossible to measure, unless, indeed, it be by the practically inexhaustible supply of coined rupees available for the metal purchased, which lie dormant beyond the circle of commercial influence.

I am to point out that it is the belief of the committee that, unless effective measures be adopted to check the imports of silver, the main direction of sterling exchange must continue to be downwards, and that the decline will run parallel with the inevitable decline in the price of silver. So long, therefore, as the metal is permitted to freely compete with the Secretary of State's transfers, so long will exchange continue to fall. Thus silver and Council Drafts must alternately overlap each other in price on their downward course, each acting adversely on the other, till the reality of the metal's cost is actually reached. The committee place no reliance in the stability of the present quotations for the metal in London and New York, as indicating the cost of production and from the information available are satisfied that the silver mines in America, Australia, and elsewhere can produce the metal with profit at prices that if left free must surely bring the gold value of the rupee to a level that will eventually land the country in bankruptcy and in consequent political disaster.

Under existing circumstances the committee do not regard the announcement that the Secretary of State has resolved to consider offers for Council Transfers at the current rate of exchange, with immediate apprehension; but it appears to them that the former announcement tends to defeat the purpose of the latter, in so far that while large purchases of free silver continue to be made, the rate obtainable for Councils will continue to fall. On the other hand it seems to them that during the pressure of the export season, when the proceeds of silver arrivals are insufficient for urgent financial wants, Councils may be taken at higher rates than silver, thereby reducing the accumulated arrears of sales. In this effort to be beneficial can at best be but temporary. The decline of the export season when the lessened demand for money admits of more leisurly finance, must surely once again stimulate the import of silver to the exclusion of Councils. The considerable fall in exchange that has taken place since the two announcements were made is, the committee submit, unassailable evidence of the correctness of their opinion, as expressed in the telegram, and proves clearly that so long as silver can be laid down cheaper than Councils, the latter must give way, except on occasions when trade demands are more than usually urgent.

The argument which has been most relied upon by the opponents of a measure to exclude silver is that such a step would raise exchange against silver-using countries and would consequently ruin this country's trade with China and the Far East. The committee do not, however, place much importance on this argument. They maintain that except while exchange is actually rising or falling it has no influence whatever on the nature of a country's trade. When rising an impetus is given to imports and a check to exports, when falling a check to imports and an impetus to exports, but when exchange permanently settles, no matter at what rate, high or low trade cannot possibly be influenced thereby, unless, indeed, it be to stimulate it in all directions through the certitude and confidence it engender. Further the committee do not wish the Government of India to infer that no injury whatever would be inflicted upon our trade with China and the Far East by a sudden rise in exchange, but they believe that no permanent injury would result and that once exchange gave evidence of stability, the trade would steadily recover to its former volume and continue to expand. In support of this I am to remind Government of the fact that no sooner had the shock attendant on the closing of the mints passed of, than our trade with China and Japan began to revive, and would probably long ere this have fully recovered, had all doubt been at once removed regarding the import of silver.

The committee desire me to draw Government's special attention to the probable effect of allowing the present unrestricted flow of silver into India to continue in the event of famine in the land. They believe that were such a calamity to befal the country the silver that had been substituted for the coined rupees would prove unsaleable, and consequently valueless in providing its people with food. On the other hand were the importation of the metal stopped the uncoined silver now in India would gradually rise to the value of the rupee and become available not only to purchase food but to do so at its old value. Thus too the argument that the closing of the mints had despoiled the innocent holders of the metal would fall, and contentment made to reign, where at present only discontent exists.

The committee are of opinion that the least objectionable mode of excluding silver would be by imposing a duty equivalent to the difference between the invoice value of the metal and the standard value in Sterling (at present 4d.) of the rupee. They do not consider, however, that the means to be adopted are of much consequence so long as they prove effective.

They desire me to impress upon Government the strength of their conviction that while silver is freely admitted, Councils are unsaleable or only partially so, and Home Charges met by increasing India's gold indebtedness, there can exist no reasonable hope of extricating the country within a visible distance of time from its present difficulties. Valuable time is being lost, the closure of the mints is nullified by the free imports of silver, the country drained by sterling creditors, and saddled with an ever accumulating stock of depreciating metal that can serve no useful purpose beyond providing articles of art and luxury.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. W. SELIGH,
President, Indian Currency Association, Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

STAFF CAPTAIN COLOMB, Intelligence Branch, has been granted 90 days' privilege leave.

CAPTAIN C. H. MORRIS, Staff Corps, will, on return from leave, be attached for duty to the 1st Bengal Infantry.

THE appointment of Mr. Payne, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, as Cantonment Magistrate of that station, has been approved.

LIEUTENANT E. H. BUCKLE, Yorkshire Light Infantry, is posted to the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, on resigning his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

MAJOR THE HON. MONTAGU CURZON, Rifle Brigade, has been selected for the command of the 3rd Bn., which has become vacant by the appointment of Lt.-Col. H. S. Brownrigg to the Staff in India.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—19th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Brander to be Command nt; Captain A. H. Wilmer to be 2nd-in-Command; Captain G. A. McCarthy, from 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander. 24th Punjab Infantry, Captain H. F. Holland to be Wing Commander. 42nd Gurkhas. Lieutenant E. J. Lugard to be Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the following grants in aid to Cantonments in Bengal during 1894-95:—Attock, Rs. 1,018; Bakloh, 1,235; Campbellpore, 1,250 Quetta, 11,350; Cherat, 2,530; Dalhousie, 1,982 Dharmsala, 980; Dagshai, 200; Jutogh, 1,024; Solon, 220; Subathu, 980; Loralai, 6,130; Allpore, 1,950; Baxa, 1,700; Darjeeling, 890; Silchar, 900; Dibrugarh 300; Saiilong, 1,950; Almora, 1,350; Lansdowne, 4,600; Naini Tal, 230; Roorkee, 350; Pachmarhi, 920; Delhi, 1,800; Fort William, 500.

LORD ROBERTS drew up, some time ago, an important memorandum for the War Office on the European Army in India. No one seems to know what has become of it. It was too valuable a document to be lost sight of, but it has apparently been shelved, like the report of so many committees, Lord Wantage's on Army recruiting among the rest. This method of conducting public business is most unsatisfactory, and causes a great amount of needless expenditure.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence out of India:—Lieutenant C. A. Cowans, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant the Hon'ble D. Forbes-Sampbill, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant C. E. Noyes, Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenant G. Palay, Rifle Brigade; Colonel E. Swinton-Skinner, Deputy Judge Advocate-General; Captain A. E. Jenkins, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant W. D. Smith, Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant F. C. Muspratt, 30th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant A. G. B. Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant T. H. M. Green, Derbyshire Regiment; Major H. R. Kelham, Highland Light Infantry, and Major J. B. Woon, 40th Bengal Infantry, all for 12 months; Major F. D. Tagart, 18th Hussars, for 8 months; Captain G. H. deL Lacy, 45th Sikhs, for 7 months; Lieutenant E. E. B. Bruno, Munster Fusiliers, for 6 months, all on private affairs.

THERE is a story of Mr. Villiers, the Father of the House of Commons, which has not (the *Globe* believes) been told in print as yet. There was a rumour that Mr. Villiers was seriously ill, and a representative was sent by the authorities of a London newspaper to ascertain the facts. He saw Mr. Villiers's housekeeper, who protested that the report was utterly unfounded; but, wishing to be on the safe side, the reporter suavely asked for the name of his medical adviser. "He hasn't got one," was the reply. "That's the reason he's lived so long."

THE Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council resumed their sittings on Jan. 18. The list of business contains nine appeals from Australia and one from China and Japan. There are also nine appeals set down for judgment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

THE second meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races took place on Saturday afternoon, when there was very poor attendance of the public on account of the engagement clashing with the Lady Harris's Fancy Fair. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Gabb, A.-D.-C., was present at the meeting and watched the races with keen interest. The sport was of the usual order for such meetings, and the races of a fairly open nature, but the favourites came home in only three out of the seven events. The entries were not well filled up, although Mr. R. A. Willis, honorary secretary of the Races, had left nothing undone to make the meeting as enjoyable as possible. Mr. H. C. Burder officiated as judge, and Mr. F. D. Ellison, as starter, discharged his duties most efficiently. The number of ladies and gentlemen accommodated on the grand-stall was very small. This time an effort was made to observe punctuality in starting the races, but still the last event did not take place until half-an-hour later than the advertised time (5-30). The Band of the Marine Battalion was present and discoursed a selection of music at intervals to delight the spectators. The first race was for the Polo Scurry, for which five polo ponies went down to the three-furlong post. Frailty was favourite, and in the begsnning gave fair hopes of fulfilling the expectations formed of him, but after a hard contest Rosy Morn came home first. The second event was the Galloway Handicap for five furlongs. There were only four entries for the race. Favour was divided between Dholepur and St. Paul, but the former secured the win. The Arab Handicap was third on the card and attracted a field of only three. Bombay, ridden by Ibrahim, was the favourite, and won easily. Fourth on the card was the New Pony Selling Race, for which a field of eight turned out. This was the only event for which a large field of eight turned out. Expert was the favourite and secured the win easily. Great interest was centred in the fifth race for the Omnium Gatherum, but as expected Scamp first passed the winning post. There were only four entries for the Substitution Arab Selling Race, which ended in a surprise. Lucifer was the favourite, and jumped away with the lead, and kept the position till a short distance from the winning post when Fakir, after a splendid race drove the straight forged ahead and beat the favourite by nearly a length and-a-half. The Club Handicap was the last on the card. Only three horses were entered for the race. Native Cat, ridden by Captain Ross, won easily by over two lengths, while Sir William and Rosy Morn ran closely with each other. The events passed off successfully without a hitch. An extra day's race is announced for Saturday next. The following are the results and details of the races.

1ST RACE.—"The Polo Scurry." 3 furlongs, Rs. 199. For *bona fide* Polo ponies. Maidens, and that have been regularly played up to the time of the issue of the prospectus. I. P. A. certificates accepted. Catch weights 11st. Entrance Rs. 10. Polding 1. P. A. certificates to be measured by the Stewards.

Mr Graham's J A P Rosy Morn, 11 st, Mr F Graham..... 1
Mr Bond's d u n b m Frailty, 11 st, Captain Ross 2
Mr Fairclough's b h Kismet, 11st, Mr Faulkner..... 3
Mr H B Thurburn's blk ch p Blackbird, 11 st, Mr E E Steel 0
Mr Spiney's g p Sherry, 11 st, Mr G Gray..... 0

BETTING.—Evens against Frailty; 2 to 1 against Rosy Morn; 4 to 1 against Kismet; and 8 to 1 against Blackbird and Sherry.

This event excited keen interest. Frailty was the favourite and got off with a strong lead, but after turning the home corner, Rosy Morn went ahead and came in first.

2ND RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap." 5 furlongs, Rs. 199. For all Galloways and Ponies that have started at the meeting. Compulsory for winners, optional for losers.

Mr S A W's g a g Dholepur, 10 st, 8 lbs, Mr Graham 1
Mr Lanark's b a g St Paul, 9 st 5 lbs, Ibrahim..... 2
Mr Townsend's b a g Halim, 9 st, Native 3
Mr Abdoola Fara's b a g Ennett, 9 st 5 lbs, Mahomed Mahomet 0

BETTING: Evens against St. Paul; 4 to 1 against Dholepur; and 3 to 1 against Halim.

A good beginning was made.

St. Paul took the lead but when the corner was reached Dholepur came in front, and after a keen contest with St. Paul, succeeded in winning easily.

3RD RACE.—The "Arab Handicap" 1 mile. Rs. 199. For all Arabs that have started at the meeting. Compulsory for winners, optional for losers.

Mr Ali Bin Ameer's ch a g Bombay, 9st 10lbs, Ibrahim 1
Aga S Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 10st 3lbs, Owner..... 2
H H Aga Khan's g a h Shamban, 10st 3lb, Owner 0

Betting: Evens against Bomby; and 3 to 1 against Red Jacket.

This was the least interesting event of the day. Bombay was the favourite, and won easily.

4TH RACE.—"New Pony Selling Race." 3 furlongs Rs. 199. Selling Race for Arab gallowys, 13-3 and under. 13-3 to be sold for Rs. 1,200, to carry 11st 7lbs. W. I. 4lbs reduction for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500.

Mr E D Ralli's g r d h Geordie, 9st 3lbs, Mahomed 1
Mr Cowasjee's b a p Expert, 9st 4lbs, Ibrahim..... 2
Mr G H Townsend's ch a p Boomerang, 6 yrs 10lbs, Native..... 3
Mr S A W's g a h Cummee, 9st, Mookunda..... 0
Mr Mahomed Aloo's ch a h Ghatta, 9st 7lbs, E B Mahomed 0
Mr Graham's c a p Express, 9st 1lbs, Nama 0
Aga Z Shah's b a g 10st 11bs, Captain Ross..... 0
Mr Pallonjee Hormujee's ch a g Penang, 9st 11b, Owner 0

Betting: Evens against Expert; 1 to 10 against Geordie; 1 to 8 against Boomerang, and 4 to 5 against others.

This event excited great interest. It was expected that Expert would come home first, but Geordie won easily, Expert securing the second place.

5TH RACE.—"The Omnium Gatherum," ½ mile. Rs. 199. For all horses that have never won. Rs. 10 and money, E. and W. Course. 12st 7 lbs. C. B.s to carry 10st; Arabs to carry 9st; Gallowys allowed 7lbs. Horse landed after 1st February, 1893, allowed 5lbs. In the event of walers only starting the weights to be reduced 1st.

Mr J R Botty's g w g Scamp, 12st, Mr J C Brooks..... 1
Mr C G Baldock's blk w g Cobra, 11st 6lb, Capt Haynes..... 2
Mr H G Burder's w g Billy, 12st, Capt Hawthorn..... 3
Mr F Graham's c w g Hawthorn, 12st, Owner..... 0
Aga Z Shah's b a h Hydari, 9st,

refreshments elsewhere; and a third tier was taken by the bridegroom to the men of his battery, who were present at the reception.

In proposing the health of the bride and bridegroom, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen, the menials will presently come for our saying "goodbye" to the bride and bridegroom; but before that moment comes, I should like to say a few words, on your behalf, expressive of the thoughts which I feel sure are uppermost in the minds of many of us on this happy occasion. I suppose that never since the days of Eden has it been possible for men and women to regard without supreme interest the ceremony by which they celebrate the life-long union, for better and for worse, for richer and for poorer, of two human hearts. We need not ask why it is so. The truth is too universal to be questioned. We are all of us home for ourselves and need no one to tell us that no sooner is there the barest possibility of two kindred souls coming within the sphere of each other's influence than our finest sympathies are at once awakened and we watch with eager speculation every incident that affects in any way the orbits of those two souls; and whether the course of their true love has run smooth—and it is only the poets however who say that it never does run smooth—or whether it has run rough, till, when their two paths aproach each other and at last unite, great is the joy of all well-disposed people and their satisfaction perfect. If that is true as a general law of human nature, especially is it true when, as on the present occasion, the bride is fair and the bridegroom brave. The bride to-day is fair and very fair; and I, who have known her since she was a child, can say that she grows fairer every day. We all know too that she inherits her father's wit and her mother's tenderness and unselfishness. We need not, therefore, have any sort of fear that, though to-day she leaves her father's home, she will ever fail to receive a due meed of manly devotion from the gallant young soldier to whose loving care and protection her parents now commend her. Such the being our feelings on this wedding day, I can, with all confidence, ask you all to join me in wishing health and life-long happiness for the bridegroom and the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Peile."

Lieutenant Peile having replied in suitable terms General Gatacre gave the health of the bridesmaids and Captain Smith gave a most humorous response. The toast list was concluded by the health of the father and mother of the bride, proposed by Principal Oxenham and replied to by Professor Peterson. At a quarter to two Mr. and Mrs. Peile left the College, to catch the afternoon train for Matheran, where the honeymoon will be spent. The officers present with their swords formed an arch through which the bride, escorted by her father, walked to the carriage, followed by Lieutenant Peile. Hearty cheers were again raised by the students and artillerymen, and amidst such outward expressions of good wishes as showers of rice and old boots, Lieutenant and Mrs. Peile drove off to the Victoria Terminus. The presents, which were exclusively from friends in India—the English presents having unfortunately failed to arrive in time—included two silver fruit dishes from Lord and Lady Harris, a diamond bracelet from the Maharajah of Bowanagar, two pearl bangles from his Highness Aga Khan, a gold bracelet from Dr. Bhandarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University (her father's "earliest Hindu friend"), and a silver salver with the inscription "To Miss Peterson on her Wedding Day, with the best wishes of the Fellows and Students of Elphinstone College."

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE SIKHS

Not least among the addresses presented to Lord Lansdowne on the eve of his departure was one from the Khalsa Dewan, the farewell of the Sikhs to a man in whom they recognise one whom they could respect personally, and who sympathised with them in return. The address referred with regret to the continued decrease in the Sikh population, more particularly in Patiala, but here the departing Viceroy had words of comfort for them. The census returns show that the race was actually more numerous in 1891 than ten years before. The increase was certainly under three per cent. as compared with nearly eleven per cent. of other races, but there are many Sikhs scattered abroad who were never enumerated. The Khalsa Dewan see that book-learning alone will not open a career to every young man, and they look forward hopefully to the results of that technical education which is slowly making way in India. The Sikhs furnish so many fine soldiers not only to our native army, but to those contingents which keep the peace as military police in foreign countries, or form escorts to British officers engaged in opening out unexplored lands, that it would be an imperial loss if the race were to diminish; but fortunately there is as yet no good ground for apprehension on this score. The Sikh leaders, moreover, are moving to put fresh life into the Khalsa, and the foundation of their College will put them more on an equality with other races in the struggle for existence in the civilised India of to-day. Lord Lansdowne was deeply in earnest when he informed the deputation who presented the address that he should inform the Queen of the progress made by "her brave, loyal, and faithful Sikh subjects."

The following is the text of Lord Lansdowne's reply:—

It has given me great pleasure to receive, on the eve of my departure, an address from the Khalsa Dewan, the recognised exponent of the views of the Sikh community:—and the pleasure is not a little increased by the fact that the address was presented to me by my esteemed friend, Sirdar Sir Atar Singh.

The Sikhs have, as you mention in your address, played a part of much importance in the history of India. They have justly earned by their high military and moral qualities a reputation recognised throughout the whole of the dominions of the Queen-Empress. Wherever the noble qualities of courage and fidelity find scope for their display, there the Sikh is to be found maintaining the glorious traditions of his people. I have during my Viceroyalty had many opportunities of observing the high esteem which is enjoyed by your race. You have at this moment soldiers of your nation serving not only in India, but in many remote parts of the Empire. During my recent visit to Burma, it gave me much pleasure to recognise the valiant and martial men of the Sikh in no inconsiderable numbers among the troops which I inspected, and the escorts which accompanied me. Your brethern are serving the Queen-Empress in the centre of Africa, and in the British possessions in China, and I am proud to have one of your distinguished officers on my personal staff.

But a nation cannot consist of soldiers alone, and it is essential to devote attention to the arts of peace and to the development of those pursuits upon which the material prosperity of the community depends.

I have watched with a sympathetic interest the efforts of the Khalsa Dewan to forward these aims, and it is a source of great satisfaction to me that your Association, with the liberal aid of the Phulkian Princes and other chiefs and nobles of the Punjab, has, during the period of my Viceroyalty, instituted and developed the scheme for the Khalsa College, of which the foundation-stone was laid by Sir James Lyall three years ago.

I entertain a hope that this institution will provide means for the sound and useful education of your sons, and I take this opportunity of impressing upon you that there is but a very small field open to India to young men with a mere literary education, and that, in my opinion, you are very well advised in declaring in your address that technical education is a requisite of importance, and I would add that moral and physical education should not be neglected.

You speak of the continued decrease of the Sikh population. I am concerned to hear that you are under the impression that your numbers are diminishing. It is no doubt the fact that a decrease has taken place in certain localities, but I find by the results of the last Census that there has been an increase of 212 per cent. since 1881 in the Sikh community. It is true that this number compares unfavorably with the average increase of the whole population, which amounts in the ten years to nearly 11 per cent., but it must not be forgotten that the Sikhs have colonies in other countries whose numbers are not reckoned in the Census.

Your representations as to the employment of Sikhs in the service of the Government have already been answered by the late Lieutenant-Governor, and I trust that the number of qualified candidates may steadily increase under the influence of the Khalsa College.

Let me assure you that I shall always take an interest in your welfare, and when an opportunity presents itself, I shall have great pleasure in informing Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of the progress made by her brave, loyal, and faithful Sikh subjects.

In conclusion, I beg of you to accept thanks of myself and Lady Lansdowne for the good wishes which have expressed for our health and prosperity.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM dated Sadiya, 31st January; (Silluk, 28th January):—Says the force marched from Bomjour on the 27th, and halted at the Sesiri river for the night. The march was rather a trying one, as it took us over seven hours to do seven miles. Early on the 28th the force after crossing the river marched on to Silluk, finding the road well blocked by cut down trees for the first mile. While these were being cleared, scouting ladders were prepared, and after this the force marched on for about three miles, when we came across a strong stockade built on the far side of a deep nullah, and held by great numbers of Abors, who began shouting and yelling that they were ready for us. The guns were immediately brought into action, and arrangements made for the stokade to be attacked in flank and front. The good shooting from the guns, however, kept them out of sight, and on the bugles being sounded and the Naga Hills Police got over the stockade in front, the Abors bolted into the jungle, leaving three killed, and several blood marks, showing that their loss inside the stockade was heavier than we can account for. During the attack on the stockade the Abors rushed two cordies, and managed to kill two coolies and wound one severely. They were, however, soon driven off by the bugles sounding, and had a few losses. The Abors in all lost 20 killed and several wounded. Another mile further on we came across a second stockade, round the small village of Nima Sipu, which the Abors did not hold. From this Lieutenant East and Captain Shuttleworth the village of Silluk, which cleared the Abors from the village. They carried with them as much as they could into the jungle. They fired a few arrows as we entered the village and halted. The force then marched into the village, where we remained for a few days, and then marched on to Monkok. Our losses were one sepoy of the 44th Gurkhas killed and one of the Lakhimpur Military Police accidentally shot in the leg, and three seriously

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As this is Lord and Lady Elgin's first year in this country, their Excellencies' arrival in Simla may be somewhat earlier than has been the case of late years with the Viceregal party. This will not materially affect the date of the movement of the Government offices from Calcutta.

SILLUCK has been occupied without opposition by the expeditionary force operating against the Abors. The tribesmen made an attack upon the baggage, killing two coolies and wounding four others, but were readily beaten off. The force will halt about a week at Silluck.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the construction, without delay, of a telegraph line from Hurdwar to Gonah, the scene of the recent landslip in these provinces. The wire will be 150 miles long, and eight stations will be opened, Mr. E. P. Hill, of the Telegraph Department, has reconnoitered the route, so that work may be begun forthwith.

MR. SKRINE, Collector of Bhagalpur, at present acting temporarily as Commissioner of the division, has been granted seven months' furlough from April. Mr. Inglis, Junior Secretary of the Board of Revenue in Bengal, also proceeds on furlough. Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, a Statutory Civilian, at present officiating as Collector of Noakhali, will act for him. Mr. Bose was the Premchand Roychand scholar of 1877, and has done good work as a District Officer.

THE annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Funds is fixed for the 23rd instant in the Calcutta Town Hall. The Viceroy will preside, and General Brackenbury will present the report of the Central Committee. The report was completed before Lady Lansdowne left, but as the Lieutenant-Governor was going on tour, the annual meeting was postponed for a fortnight.

THE last official act of Lord Lansdowne was the signature of the despatch which went home this week relating to the cadastral survey and maintenance of a record of rights in Behar. The points taken up were the cost of the survey and the method to be adopted for the keep of maps and records up to date. A report of the proceedings of the recent Conference in Calcutta accompanied the despatch.

THE following gentleman have just been granted by the Secretary of State Honorary Queen's India Cadetships for the current year:—Mr. C. C. A. A. Hughes, Mr. C. L. Norman, and Mr. B. H. Ryves. They join the Royal Military College at Sandhurst on February 1. The number of these appointments in the gift of the Secretary of State for India used to be five annually, but it has just been reduced to three.

THE following Officers have permission to retire from the Service on the undermentioned dates:—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Fleming, Madras General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Madras, on February 4; Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Dale, Madras General List, Infantry, Commandant 1st Madras Pioneers, on February 28; and Captain H. D. Gerald, Staff Corps, Wing Commander 17th Madras Infantry, on April 30.

THE two divisions which are to be abolished under the scheme for strengthening the headquarters of the Telegraph Department are Indore and Malabar. Mr. Allen, Government Electrician and Mr. Landon, Superintendent of the Oudh Division, are the officers selected to join the offices of the Traffic and Construction Directors respectively.

WE understand that a proposal is now before Government for the bridging of the two mountain streams in the tenth and fourteenth miles on the road between Rawalpindi and Murree, at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000 for each work. This would be a great convenience to the passenger and traffic between Rawalpindi and Murree, as also Kashmir, and a matter of no small consideration from a military point of view.

LORD Lansdowne and party arrived at Trincomalee on Tuesday afternoon, a salute being fired by the *Boadicea*. Accompanied by Admiral Kennedy, his Lordship visited the fortifications. The voyage was resumed in the evening, and Colombo was reached this morning. A stay of only half-an-hour was made, his Lordship and party on landing driving first to the Queen's House, where they were cordially received by the Governor, and then to the railway station, where a special train was waiting to convey the visitors and the Governor to Kandy. Lord Lansdowne will probably also visit Newera Eliya, and return to Colombo and embark on Saturday.

AT the meeting of the Currency Association Mr. Anderson, Vice-President, in place of Sir James Mackay; and Mr. McCaw was elected Vice-President. Mr. Anderson spoke in favour of the taxation of silver. An Executive Committee was appointed to present an address to Lord Elgin.

SINCE the beginning of the year Professor Haffkine has done the following number of inoculations at the places stated. He began on the 6th instant:—Sialkot—1,190 includings 160 prisoners at the gaol, about 100 soldiers, and 323 Sansis at Sansikot. Amritsar—780, including 170 prisoners at the gaol. The Professor is now working at Pasrur, Sialkot district, where he has already inoculated 581 persons. As the people are coming up in large numbers each day, he will probably stay at that town for another week. The inoculations in the gaol were done as follows:—The Civil Surgeon and the staff were in front of the prisoners, who were then asked if they wished to be done. Only those who came forward of their own will were inoculated. It is interesting to see that so many volunteered. The first gaol in which the Professor did inoculations was the Delhi gaols in Patiala, Sangroor (Jind State) and Tehri (Guhrwal). But these were done last year. The Sansi village, belonging as it does to the criminal class, is important, not only because cholera is frequent there, but more particularly because nearly the whole population,—women and children as well as men,—came forward for inoculation. The Professor has not had the opportunity before of doing any place as thoroughly as this village.

IT will be noted, from a recent reference to the subject, that the transfer of the districts beyond the Bay from the Bengal to the Assam Administration will only be gradually carried out. The first proposals were that the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Southern Lushai Country should be made over *en bloc* to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, but the change, while desirable in every way, involved certain financial arrangements which bristled with difficulties. Assam is a small province, and its revenues are not so expansive that provision can be suddenly made for administering a new tract of country mostly barren and still requiring a strong force of expensive military police to keep order within its limits. The Government of India were prepared to behave as handsomely as they could, but with their own finances completely disorganised they could not be as generous as they wished. Accordingly it has been determined to make the transfer piecemeal. This year the Southern Lushai Hills will be made over to Assam, and when the result of the change has been seen, a further move will be sanctioned, the Chittagong Hill Tracts being duly transferred from the Bengal Government. While these changes are taking place the railway from Chittagong to Sylhet will be steadily advancing northwards, and the way will thus be paved for still further enlarging Assam, for it is most desirable that when communication is opened out by rail between the Valley and the sea, all the country east of the Megna should be dissevered from Bengal. Three or four years hence that change may be made, and thus Assam will be a province of size and importance to make it rank higher among the existing Chief Commissionerships. As it is, the consolidation of the Lushai Hill Country into one division under a responsible officer should amplify political matters in the country between Upper Burma and our old north-eastern frontier.

A FRACAS occurred the other day at the 1894 Kirkee Camp in Ceylon. Certain space was set apart for visitors, and instructions were given that the natives were not to be allowed within it. A servant of the Kachcheri Mudaliyar, however, took up his position in the inclosure, and being remonstrated with by the Superintendent of Police, refused to budge. On the Superintendent taking him by the arm to put him out, he turned round and struck him with his umbrella. A scuffle ensued, in which the native came off second best, losing his comb and having his umbrella broken. The natives outside, some 2,000 in number, most of whom had been drinking free-ly, took the matter up, and the Superintendent of Police looked for a short time like having a bad time of it. The native headman, however, quieted matters down.

SIR JAMES L. MACKAY, K.C.I.E., and Mr. A. P. Cameron, have joined the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

DESPATCHES received from Mengo (Uganda) dated Mombassa, under date of August 4, and September 1 last, report further trouble with the Mahomedans, who, at Toro, after severe fighting, were completely defeated. It appears that the unruly Musulmans, in their return to their country, drove their peaceable co-religionists out of the places assigned to them by King M'Wanga and his Prime Minister. The people thus expelled came to Mengo and asked for help. Captain Macdonald thereupon gave the invaders the choice either of giving up their arms and being distributed as peasants among the different Protestant chiefs or of leaving the country. The Mahomedan chiefs yielded, their leaders having fled. The Mahomedan country has been nominally divided into three parts; the Katambola being assigned to the Mahomedans, the Kiunzi to the Protestants, and the Kisuji to the Roman Catholics.

THE NORTON-SUTHERLAND CASE.

THE information on which the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued a summons against Mr. Eardley Norton, on a charge of adultery, comprises the following allegations, sworn to by the complainant, Walter Sandys Sullivan, of Coorg. The complainant was married to his wife, Mary Gorard, in London, in 1886. She first made Mr. Norton's acquaintance in October 1892, at Hyderabad, while staying with her brother, Mr. A. G. Fellowes. Shortly after her return to Coorg the complainant, at her request, wrote to Mr. Norton, inviting him to Coorg. Mr. Norton, who was a perfect stranger to the complainant, then accepted the invitation. In April, 1893, the complainant took his wife to Madras to consult a dentist, and at Mr. Norton's invitation they stayed at Mr. Norton's house, where he remarked on Mr. Norton's undue familiarity with his wife, and remonstrated with her. On returning to Coorg, the complainant resolved that Mr. Norton should not come on a visit to his house, and to avoid unpleasantness he determined to send his wife to England immediately. In May, 1893 the complainant took his wife to Bombay, arriving two days before the sailing of the steamer Mirzapore, in which he had taken a passage for her. Before leaving for Bombay his wife received a letter from Mr. Norton, saying that his mother was also going home in the Mirzapore, proposing to see her off, and suggesting that his mother should share the same cabin with her. The complainant then asked her whether Mr. Norton was also proceeding to England by the Mirzapore. She said no. The day before the Mirzapore's departure from Bombay Mr. Norton arrived there with his mother. The complainant asked him point blank if he intended going by the Mirzapore, and he said no, but the following morning he stated that he had a telegram which necessitated his leaving by the Mirzapore, which he did. During June the complainant heard from his wife from Naples, that she was staying with the Nortons, to nurse Mr. Norton's mother. From Paris she wrote that she was staying with the Nortons for a few week, and from the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, that she proposed taking a house jointly with Mrs Norton. In reply to these letters the complainant wrote to his wife to leave the Nortons and proceed immediately to his sister in Berkshire, where he had arranged that she should go, and that Mr. Norton was only following her about with intentions not honourable. In September she replied that she had ceased to have any love or regard for the complainant who immediately left for England, hoping to be in time to save his wife from ruin. Arriving in England in October, the complainant found that his wife had given strict orders to her agents, Messrs. Griddlay and Co., that her address was not to be made known to anyone for some time. Complainant was unable to ascertain where she lived, but subsequently discovered that she and Mr. Norton were living as man and wife in London, where they had taken from friends in Essex the only child, aged five, of the complainant and his wife. Complainant then instituted proceedings for divorce, which are still pending. By the mail after his arrival in England the complainant received a letter from Mr. Norton, re-addressed from his Indian address, stating that complainant's wife could no longer fulfil the duties of a wife; and that Mr. Norton, on his part, had determined to sacrifice all for her sake. Mr. Norton and the complainant's wife have since been living together at the former's residence, Dunmore House, Madras, also at Madura and Tanjore, where she now lives as Mr. Norton's wife.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At Monday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, before the list of business was proceeded with the Viceroy said:—"I understand that it is not the custom of the Council for anything to be said outside the regular course of business; but I cannot take my seat here for the first time without, on my own behalf, asking from you that indulgence which my predecessor so spoke for me last week, in words which merit my warmest acknowledgement. I feel conscious that for some time I shall have to make many calls on your forbearance and on your good will, and I trust that if that is so it will not be for want of any effort on my part to assist in the affairs of the Council that they may be transacted with all regularity and order, and with a due regard to the despatch of business."

The Honble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis inquired:—Will the Government, in view of the backward state of the Central Provinces, be pleased to give the attention of the Local Government to the small percentage of its income that is spent on colleges, and point out to it the advisability of giving increased aid to local colleges, to enable them to improve and strengthen the professorate and extend their sphere of usefulness?

Sir A. P. Mac Donnell replied The Government of India will forward the hon'ble member's question to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provices for such remarks as he may wish to offer, and on receipt of them will consider whether any orders are called for in the direction indicated by the latter part of the question.

The reports of the Select Committee on the Land Acquisition Act were then considered. Sir A. Miller explained that the changes which had been made in the Bill by the Select Committee last year were not very numerous, and he thought they would all be found to be in the direction of improvement. The Committee had endeavored, as far as they possibly could, to give effect to all reasonable suggestions which were taken to the Bill as it stood, and he hoped that it would now be passed by the Council as it stood substantially, and as it now came from the Select Committee.

The amendments were then discussed, and curiously enough Lord Elgin's first vote in the Council had to be given as a casting one, on a point about village sites. Nine members voted for altering section 3 as proposed in Mr. Ivo Warner's amendment, and a similar number were against this. The president gave his casting vote against the amendment.

The Bill was eventually passed, and the Council adjourned for a week.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

To the courtesy of the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* Press we owe the present of a copy of the nineteenth edition of Maclean's Guide to Bombay, historical, statistical, and descriptive, which has, as usual, been issued for the current year. Principally, the Guide is a reminder of Mr. Maclean's close personal observations in regard to the scene of his labour in journalistic life. But it is not to this circumstance alone that the success of the publication, year by year, is due. It combines the useful with the readable, the pages being crowded with information of a varied character, such as must be helpful to persons of different professions. It is this feature of utility that is its point and makes it acceptable to the public every time that a revised edition of it is issued. The edition under notice contains information to date on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city, obtained from official and other authentic sources, as well as on the public institutions, educational, charitable, and kindred, founded by the benefactions of liberal-hearted citizens of past or present generations. Without this continuity of information the Guide would lose much of its value. If, therefore, the original compiler belongs to the north of Scotland interesting details embodied in the book, the present publishers deserve a share of it for the valuable additions they make for enhancing its general usefulness. It is out of the question to make a lengthened reference to the subjects which are comprised in the body of the book, when one finds that from a disarming attempt to trace the origin of the name which Bombay bears it gives minute descriptions of the physical features of the city and the changes made in them from time to time to suit the exigencies of times, enumerating the numerous classes of people which inhabit the city and the motely character and callings they follow. Side by side with this history of the growth and development of Bombay the reader is acquainted with the ingress and egress of the people with particulars in connection with them. The importance of Bombay owing to the vastness of its trade and industry is generally recognised. Accordingly a whole chapter is devoted to this absorbing subject, in which a succinct account is given of its advantages as an emporium, and of the attendant transference to it of the commerce of neighbouring ports. This part of the Guide is so put together that it will not only be of use to the tradesman, as acquainting him with the system of trade, but the student of economics might as well turn to it with profit. At any rate, the citizen who wants knowledge ought not, if he can, allow those descriptive chapters to go unperused. A considerable portion of the book goes under the title of Bombay Directory, the contents of which show that it is no less useful as such. As a whole, it is an informing collation of materials judiciously arranged, and worthy to take rank with any other publication of its class.—*Indian Spectator.*

BOMBAY RACES 1894. HANDICAP.

THE Turf Club Cup—R. C. and a distance

	st.	lbs.
Turkish Flag	9	12
Cuid of the Isles	9	6
Sterling	9	5
St. Kildare	9	0
Kolino	8	12
Socrab	8	11
Venture	8	10
Jam Pan	8	6
Merrily	8	5
Merlin	8	4
Artist	7	10
Exchange	7	13
Arrow	7	8
Huntsman	7	8
Nasir	7	3
Sultan II	7	2
Lingham	7	2
Soul of Thought	6	11
Puddamjee	6	11

TOM LeMESURIER.
Hony. Secy., W. I. T. Club.

at February, 1894.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

THE COURT.

THE marriage of Princess Victoria Melita of Coburg with the Grand Duke of Hesse is expected to take place at Coburg in the early spring.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords re-assembled on Friday last after the Christmas recess, but the sitting was a purely formal one. The House also sat on Monday, when the Parish Councils Bill was read a first time.

In the House of Commons on Thursday last week the Parish Councils Bill was considered on report. An amendment proposed by Mr. Courtney, for establishing proportionate representation, was rejected by 153 to 89 votes. An amendment moved by Mr. H. Fowler, giving compensation to owners and occupiers in respect of land withdrawn from holdings for division into allotments, was inserted. A proposal by Mr. Long, requiring personal payment of the new rates by all voters in rural districts, was opposed by the Government and defeated on a division by 123 to 68. On Friday the discussion was resumed, and an amendment, moved by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, giving effect to the compromise previously arranged with the Government in regard to the co-operation of members by boards of guardians, was carried on a division by 135 to 71. Various other amendments were also disposed of, and the report stage was concluded. The Bill was afterwards read a third time, amid cheers, and the House then adjourned until February 12.

POLITICAL.

The polling for the Horncastle Division of Lincolnshire resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate by a majority of 838 votes over the number received by the Liberal opponent.

A memorial, signed by 94 Radical Members of the House of Commons, has been handed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favour of a "Democratic Budget" and advocating graduated death duties, a graduated income-tax, and the abandonment or reduction of grants in aid of local rates, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised to give his best attention to it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday informed a deputation, headed by Lord Aberdare, who asked for an annual grant for the new Welsh University, that he could only promise to recommend a subsidy of £3,000 for the present year.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, left London on Saturday morning for Biarritz.

On Wednesday Sir Henry James addressed a meeting of his constituents at Bury. He contended that the last Session of Parliament had been barren and wasted because the Government, instead of acting as statesmen, had acted as electioneering agents, and had attempted to carry out engagements entered into with the Irish Nationalists and the Radical wire-pullers.

GENERAL.

The Very Rev. Dr. Butler, Dean of Lincoln, died at the Deanery on Sunday afternoon.

At a general assembly of Royal Academicians, held on Tuesday at Burlington-house, Mr. John M. Swan and Mr. Arthur Hacker, painters, were elected Associates.

Sir George Trevelyan was presented on Tuesday with the freedom of the city of Glasgow in recognition of his services in connexion with the passing of a local Bill and of his literary distinction and public work.

Sir C. Boyle, Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, was the principal speaker at a conversazione of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Monday, and referred to disputes between labour and capital and the creation of mushroom limited liability companies as contributory causes toward the present depression of trade.

The memorandum published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade indicates general depression in the skilled industries during December, the percentage of unemployed having risen as compared with the previous month, though it was not so high as in the corresponding period of 1892.

The second meeting of the Miners' Conciliation Board was held on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Mr. A. M. Chambers presiding, and was devoted to the discussion of the procedure rules, which were still under consideration when the Board adjourned till the 13th of February.

The annual conference of the Miners Federation of Great Britain was opened at Leicester on Tuesday. The delegates, who represent nearly 200,000 miners, were welcome to Leicester by the Mayor and several members of the Corporation. The welcome was duly acknowledged, and the conference adjourned after the transaction of former business. The proceedings of the conference were resumed on Wednesday. Mr. Pickard, M.P., was present, but his address was read on his behalf by Mr. Woods, M.P. He condemned the recognition of the principle of contracting out in the Employers' Liability Bill, contended that when the owners demanded the reduction in wages which led to the recent strike the coal trade was prosperous, and in reference to the result of the struggle said that the spoils of victory remained with the miners. A resolution was passed calling on the Government to make the Miners' Eight Hours Bill a Government measure, and urging the labour representatives, if necessary to that effect were given, to move an amendment to the Address next Session. After transacting some other business the conference adjourned.

The report of the council of administration of the Jewish Colonization Association on the second year's work of this association gives details with respect to four colonies established in the Argentine Republic, and states that in the coming spring it is intended to send thither about 4,000 more colonists from Russia. The expenditure hitherto, including £215,000 invested in lands, has been about £500,000.

At a special meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday there was a discussion on the possible effect of the opening of the canal on the trade of Liverpool, and a committee was appointed to consider what steps should be recommended to prevent any disadvantage from resulting to the trade and commerce of Liverpool.

On Tuesday, at the Junior Constitutional Club, a discussion on "The Defence of the Empire" was initiated by an address by Sir George Chesney, M.P., who asserting at the outset the absolute necessity of maintaining our naval supremacy, held that our great Colonial possessions were safe from attack. The British Isles might be secure from invasion so long as the the supremacy of the Navy was maintained, but we could take no decisive offensive action, such as constituted the truest defensive measure, unless the Army were greatly strengthened, and this he regarded as the undoubtedly weak point of our Imperial defence.

An express goods train running between Liverpool and London was wrecked on the Midland Railway near Leicester on Sunday morning through one of the wagons being thrown off the line by a rail newspaper bag having fallen under the wheels. Large collisions were smashed and traffic was blocked for nine hours.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, the prisoners Norton and Fisher, who had been convicted of forging and uttering a cheque, were sentenced, the former to 10 years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision, and the latter to four years' penal servitude.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Tuesday, Antonio Monzilli was finally committed for extradition, charged with fraud in connexion with the management of the Banca Romana.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Hart-Synnot, Bon. (Ret.); Gen. F. J. B. Priestley, Mad. S.C.; Capt. T. A. Bolleau, M.M. (Ret.); Mr. Waddington; Sir N. Barnaby, Bart.; Viscount Somerton; Dean of Lincoln; Rev. Gordon Calthrop, M.A.; Mr. Rathven Pym; Mrs. Colenso.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Jan. 12, Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Indian military expenditure of all classes had largely increased in recent years; and whether any members of the Council of the Governor-General had objected to the provision made for military expenditure in the estimates for the current year; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State for India would lay these dissents upon the table of the House. Mr. G. Russell: Yes, speaking generally; the principal causes have been explained in the several Indian financial statements and the explanatory memorandums laid before Parliament. Minutes were recorded by members of the Government of India both for and against the provisions for military expenditure in the Budget for the current year, but they are of a confidential nature.

INDIA COUNCIL BILLS.

Sir J. Gorst asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Secretary of State for India still adhered to the policy of maintaining the minimum price for Council Bills heretofore fixed; whether he was advised that he would be able at an early date to sell at that price; and whether, before the adjournment of the House, he could state whether the Secretary of State intended to take steps for making ore in the near future of the borrowing powers conferred upon him by the Act recently passed. Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State is in communication with the Government of India on the subject of the sale of Council Bills. To a small extent temporary borrowing under the recent Act will be necessary in the first future. Mr. Onaplin: May I ask whether it is true that Council Bills have been offered twice for sale during the present month, and that no bills have been sold? Mr. G. Russell: Yes.

SILVER COINAGE BY INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Sir John Gorst asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Native State of Partabghar was minting silver at the rate of 800,000 rupees a day, while a still smaller State is pouring out 500,000 rupees a day; whether this accounted for the large importation of the silver into India since the Government coinage of the rupee had been stopped; whether the whole purpose of this coinage would not be thereby frustrated; and what steps it was proposed to take to counteract the proceedings of the Native States. Mr. G. Russell said he had not yet received a reply from the Indian Government on the subject.

THE POLICE AND RIOTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if the India Office had yet received a copy of the recent instructions issued by the Government of India ordering that in future the police, in dealing with a riot, should not use blank cartridge, but use only ball cartridge; (2) if these instructions had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India; (3) and if he would lay copies of the instructions and any correspondence thereon upon the table of the House. Mr. G. Russell: (1 and 3) No copy of any such instructions has been received by the Secretary of State, nor has he had any correspondence with the Government of India on the subject. (2) No. Mr. Caine: May I ask whether my hon. friend receives any information from India at all? Mr. G. Russell: It is not the practice of the India Office to attach credence to mere newspaper reports. Mr. Caine: Was this not published in the *Gazette of India*? Mr. G. Russell: I do not know if it is so. We have received no intimation from India of any kind on the subject. Mr. Caine: Does my hon. friend include the *Gazette of India* among the newspapers? Mr. G. Russell: I was understood to say that he could not say any more until the statement was confirmed on official authority.

THE ANARCHISTS AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

SEVERAL of the French Socialist Deputies have drawn up a petition to President Carnot in favour of a commutation of the sentence upon Vaillant, who has himself signed a petition for pardon.

French tobacconists have been warned, in case of their being also newsvendors, not to sell revolutionary papers.

The trial of the Omladina conspirators began at Pesth on Jan. 15. The prisoners are seventy-seven in number, and include journalists, printers, clerks, artisans, and apprentices, most of them very young men. The indictment charges them with belonging to a secret association, with high treason, with insulting the person of the Emperor, and with plotting. The trial, which is to be conducted with closed doors, will last some days.

A petard with a lighted fuse was found on Friday night (Jan. 12) on the staircase of the residence of the Marquis de Recoletos, in Madrid. His son-in-law stamped out the fire, and the petard, on examination, proved to be a highly-charged explosive bomb. It has transpired that the Anarchists at Barcelona had organised a scheme for burning and pillaging that city; but the execution of the plot was postponed, owing to the fears of some of the conspirators at the last moment.

A feeble imitator of Vaillant and Ravachol has been committed for trial by the Marlborough-street police magistrate. His name is Govelle, he is a pianoforte key manufacturer and on Friday evening (Jan. 12) he threw a brick into the shop window of Messrs. Spink and Sons, jewellers, of Piccadilly. When arrested he shouted Vive l'Anarchie and in the police court admitted the offence, telling the stipendiary that it is our rotten social system which makes men criminals.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following is a list of gentlemen cadets of the first division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in December, 1893, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry.—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

G L Hamilton	H Craycroft
H L Low	A Coast
G J Ilson	R I Hawson
F F Orton	C H Hing
W Best	R Bright
H A Johnstone	P K H Lowe
R W B Anderson	F M Chatterton
H Le M Fellowes	H F Pipe Wolferstan
R W Bradley	C H G Nicholay
H Tatam	K Z P Mansfield
C E Feathcote	H D Solous
W L B Baillie	G W Battye
R C Gibb	L C E Knight
F Sinclair	R J F Taylor
J D Stirling	F S Keen
F W Radcliffe	R P Harvey
J A Broadwood	D A E Will
J H E Holford	W G Grant
F R Lawrence	A C Northey
B C Kauntze	P E Prideaux
P T C Baird	

PASSED.

C L Taylor	G D Franks
R A C Daunt	G M P Howthern
P Hastings	T Penman
G A Cherman	F R Evart
Viscount H W Crichton	H W Gough
J Ernst	N F S Safford
R J Cumling	R B Graham
J Grattan	F W Stringer
M H Hamilton	J G A Leoky
D C Fairlie	H H Moore
A C Holder	A W Rolston
H C Babington	H S Strong
G A Taylor	B D Fitzpatrick
G F Pritchard	T K Moore-Lane
W J Lambert	A W S Ewing
W N S Alexander	W E Driesima
B Soons	C S Wood
H W Stevens	

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonna keeps the enemies of the Human Body in Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy tropical climates. Blood, Skin, and Stone in the Bladder, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

RECENTLY PROVED WILLS.

The net value has been sworn at £3,896 2s. 8d., and the gross value at £7,219 13s., of the personal estate of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh late of Elveden Hall, Suffolk, and of the Hotel Tremouille, 14, Rue de la Tremouille, Paris, who died on Oct. 22 last, aged 58 years, and of whose will the executors are his sons, Prince Victor Albert Jay Dhuleep Singh and Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh; John, Baron Honniker, and Mr. Joseph Arthur Barrell, of Lincoln's-inn-fields. The will is dated April 12, 1892. His Highness left instructions that he should be buried where he might happen to die, that his funeral should be as simple and inexpensive as possible, and that the cost should not exceed £100. He bequeathed to his sons, Prince Victor Albert Jay and Prince Frederick, to Lord Honniker and Mr. Burrell, the four executors of his will, £300 each, and to his said son, Prince Victor, further £600 and his large emerald which was in Paris, where he died. The Maharajah appointed his said son, Prince Victor, all the trust funds of the settlements made in 1857; and he appointed, by a codicil made July 7, 1893, to his son, Prince Frederick, Mallet Freres in Paris in favour of his son. Prince Victor, and his issue, and his other sons in the order of their seniority, and his daughters and their issue; but by the codicil

SIR G. CHESNEY ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, who was warmly received, opened a discussion at the Junior Constitutional Club, on Jan. 16, on "The Defence of the Empire." Admiral Field presided. Sir G. Chesney said he proposed to pass over the most important part of the defence of the Empire—the Navy. He desired to assume that the supremacy of the Navy was established beyond question. He would merely remark that there could not be assured supremacy if there was only equality. As the defence of the Colonies, the assumption appeared to be that our Colonies were liable to the contingency of being attacked in case of war by some enemy in very considerable force. He had often heard it said that Australia was liable, in the event of war, to a very serious and dangerous attack on the part of Russia. Again, he had often heard the fear expressed that India was liable to the danger of a hostile fleet which might actually not only shatter or destroy what defences they found, but establish a permanent footing in the peninsula of India. He (Sir G Chesney) considered dangers of that sort chimerical. (Cheers.) An enemy who made an effort of this sort would not only have to convey a considerable body of troops and a large squadron of ships to some point on the peninsula, but they would have to face the difficulty of having no supply of coal and no coaling-stations of their own, and also the great difficulty of finding a harbour of refuge in the event of their ships sustaining great damage. (Cheers.) The consideration of these dangers must weigh upon the brain of every foreign statesman who was considering the matter of a policy of this sort, and he would also remember that such an attempt would have the inevitable effect of materially reducing his forces in the vital point where the final struggle must be fought out—in European waters. (Cheers.) The idea of an expeditionary force sent to conquer Australia was absurd. The extent of the country rendered such a scheme impossible and impracticable. Anything like a permanent occupation of India was also equally impossible, because there were in India the entire military resources of that Government. So also the Cape, the West Indian Islands, and the Settlements must depend upon the Navy and upon their garrisons. There might be predatory attacks from isolated men-of-war or a small squadron detached for the purpose, which might seek to harass us, to bombard some of our seaport towns, possibly levy blackmail; and the remedy for that was to provide the harbours with sufficient protection in the way of batteries in order to render such an attack impossible. That precaution had, he believed, been taken in Australia, at the Cape, at Halifax, and elsewhere—(hear, hear)—and had certainly been taken in India almost to the point of every protection. Certainly there the protections of Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, and Aden fulfilled the first condition of fortifications, for they were so strong that it was almost certain they would never be attacked, and that was the aim and object of the engineer in carrying out fortifications. A very large expenditure was sanctioned during the five years he was in charge of the War Department of India, and he believed that it was fully justified, for we had now made all our large harbours perfectly safe from attack. Generally speaking, and always assuming that the supremacy of our Navy was granted, he regarded our colonial Empire as in a position of security. Its great distance and its size were in themselves potential safeguards. Five millions of free Britons could not, he maintained, be invaded by an expeditionary force. (Cheers.) He had, however, left out one important element of defence—that of Canada, where the conditions were altogether different from those which obtained in Australia and at the Cape. In Canada there was an enormous line of frontier faced by another great independent empire, and the serious question had to be considered how a defence could be maintained along that great line in the event—which God forbid should ever occur—of our being engaged in hostilities with the United States. No doubt in the event of such a sort of quarrel as took place not many years ago, when a strong feeling was got up in certain parts of America in favour of the annexation of Canada, and when small isolated bodies made irruptions into that country, the Canadians would be able, as they were then, to give a very good account of themselves. It was impossible, however, to doubt, if some great question or quarrel arose involving the interests of the people of the United States, and if the feelings of that people were so aroused that they should determine to carry out that quarrel to the bitter end, that the position could be anything but an extremely serious one. The people of the United States were capable in times of great emergency of great things, and if there were thirty million of armed people against five millions of Canadians—even supposing the Canadians were united as one man—it was a question whether the defence of Canada would be possible. Would it be possible for Great Britain to give such effective aid as would prevent the occupation of Canada by the people of the United States? He believed it would be an impossibility. Happily for us, the attitude and the feelings of the people of the United States were essentially peaceful; they did not, as far as we knew, desire to increase their military responsibilities or extend their empire. The present was not the time when it would be useful or in any way practicable for the Government of this country to ake any actual measures for the defence of Canada. Unless we were at war with the United States Canada was absolutely impregnable; if we should be at war with the United States he believed it would be impossible to defend it. In regard, therefore, to Colonial defence, he believed that, with the exception of Canda, we were invulnerable. (Cheers.) How about the centre of the Empire—the British Isles? We were here with a handful of soldiers, while across the sea nation after nation had harnessed men to be counted by the million against our poor thousands. How far were we safe? There, again, we must rely upon the supremacy of the Navy. Even assuming, however, that we were safe from invasion, England might at any time be called upon to undertake military operations abroad, because our defensive policy in the past had been, as he hoped it always would be in the future, to ward off attack from our own shores by carrying the war into the enemy's country. (Cheers.) That was true defensive warfare—to assume the offensive and make it so hot and unpleasant for the enemy that they should be forced to sue for peace. How far was it possible to carry out that policy with our present resources and military policy? Our army in England consisted, all told, in regular troops of 110,000, and of that force about 60,000 would be available for employment abroad. Reserves would be immediately wanted, and as a matter of fact we had hardly any reserves in the British army. It was not pleasant to reflect that in case of war the active part taken by England would be on a scale commensurate with what could be done by Holland or Roumania, or even Bulgaria. This state of things had arisen simply because those responsible for the military arrangements seemed never to look beyond the obsolete conditions of the past. (Applause.) England, with her 60,000 men, really had no means of filling up their places except by recruiting. If war were to break out with Russia on the Indian frontier, it would be a contest on a very large scale, absorbing the whole of our reserves, and leaving not a man for England's defence. It would be necessary to increase the British troops in India in equal proportion to the number of native troops. The whole world had entered upon a new military phase, and should we go to war, we must be prepared to raise a new army on new democratic methods, on a very large scale, and with the most liberal pay, if England was to be put in a position of dignity, weight, and influence proportioned to her real position. Anything short of that would involve us in disaster. The people of the country would gain if upon every able bodied man were placed the liability to service for the defence of his country, either in the Militia or in the Volunteers. England might then stand before the nations of the world as an exemplar of how a free country, with her free institutions, was absolutely impregnable against all enemies. (Applause.)

Mr. H. C Batchelor agreed that the residuum would be improved by a little drilling, and he urged that the club should have the pluck to advocate conscription, if it were needed, though he feared the movement would be unpopular.

Major Grimston feared that Australia would be in danger from Russian attack if her coaling stations were insufficiently defended.

Mr. Cox said the important question concerning the Navy was the food supply.

Mr. H. Knox denied that our Navy was supreme, for it was not strong enough to tackle the Navies of France and Russia combined. We could not get our food supply with an inadequate Navy. The Gladstonite Government had neglected our first line of defence. Nor was our Mediterranean Fleet strong enough for the protection of British commerce. The Government were pursuing a criminal policy in not carrying out the Naval Defence Act. He contended that £18,000,000 should be spent on the Navy and £14,000,000 on the Army at once.

Mr. Kelling deprecated compulsory military service as an extreme measure, inconsistant with English traditions and instincts. The Army should be made more popular by better pay and abolishing deductions.

In reply, Sir G. Chesney denied that he had advocated compulsory military service. His suggestion was that in war time an army should be raised by voluntary service of men obtained at a price sufficient to secure the number of soldiers needed.

The Chairman, in closing the discussion, said that an increase in the Navy Estimates must first be desired by the country. Governments did not dare to impose burdens on the taxpayers unless they felt that the latter approved of their action. We had been too long sitting on our money bags, staring ruin in the face; but the present Government had been stirred up, and he believed that adequate provision in regard to the Navy would be made when the estimates came on in the spring. The measure of our sea power should be in the work we had to do, and we had the means to do it. Her Majesty's Government, he believed, would then be prepared for the French and Russian alliance. Our Colonies were safe only as our sea power was secure. As a humble and modest sailor, he had endeavoured to drive that wedge home. By the Jingo and fighting spirit of Englishmen, the Empire had been won, and by the same spirit would it be maintained.

In a letter to the *Times* of Jan. 18, Sir G. Chesney intimates that because he considered the present state of the Army the weak point of our Imperial defence, the conclusion is not to be drawn that he is in favour of its being strengthened at the present time. "The Army, in my opinion" (he says) "already costs a great deal more than is necessary, and should certainly not be increased in peace time. The point I endeavoured to make was that we must regard our Army as it stands as being organised simply as a peace establishment, with no provision for the needful expansion on the outbreak of war; and that in such an event we should be prepared to discard the conventional ideas which now govern our action, to give up the foolish practice of trying to augment it by the slow process of recruiting immature boys, and, instead of adapting ends to means, adapt our means to the end in view, and, having made up our minds what it is we want to do and how big the Army required to do it, thereon raise at once the number of men necessary, paying the market price for their labour, and engaging them for a short term, to end when the job was finished."

MR. PYNE'S EXPERIENCES.

FEW men have had more interesting pioneering experiences than Mr. Thomas Salter Pyne, C.S.I., the Englishman who has introduced the mechanical arts of steam and electric manufactures into Afghanistan and a representative of the *St. James Gazette* has been fortunate in getting him to talk about them.

For a long time after his arrival in the country, and for long periods since, Mr. Pyne was the one solitary European in Afghanistan. At the present time there are but three Europeans who regard Kabul as their place of abode. They are Mr. Pyne, who is styled Chief Engineer to the Government of Afghanistan; Mr. F. H. Clemence, his able second, who is superintendent and purchaser of horses to the Afghan Government; and Mr. Walter, the Government tailor. Mr. Pyne is a native of Coventry, Mr. Clemence is a young Cheshire man, and Mr. Walter also is a Midlander. Mr. Pyne, who, as the public is aware, accompanied Sir Mortimer Durand on his return to London the other day, is a smart, good-looking, well-built man of between thirty and thirty-five—high browed, clean-shaven save for a moustache, well-fleshed, a man of vigour and muscle as well as brain; just the man, in fact, for his work of pioneering European civilisation among the haughty and study Afghans. In him and his colleagues the Ameer has excellent servants, and they on their part evidently entertain a genuine respect for the character of their employer.

"A better man you could never come across," was the phrase used in a talk with the interviewer. "If you treat him properly and are honest and straightforward, he will treat you properly. We are perfectly safe as long as the Ameer is alive."

"And you are absolutely the only three Englishmen who live at Kabul?"

"That is so. There have been others; but owing to a little awkwardness caused by themselves, some of them left the country in May last year and the remainder in September. We had a doctor there, and a geologist, a mining engineer, three assistant-engineers, a tanner, a carrier, and an assistant in the Mint Department. Those have all left. About four years ago there were two other engineers, but they left Afghan service on their time expiring."

"And there are no English traders or visitors?"

"None whatever. We Englishmen are quite by ourselves. We have our separate rooms in the 'compound' of the workshops; and save when out of the country, we see nobody but Afghans from one year's end to another."

Mr. Pyne was kindly received by the Ameer when he first set foot in Kabul, and has been well treated by him ever since. He had a good deal of trouble at first, nevertheless. It was, of course, very distasteful to Mahomedan fanatics to have an unbeliever put among them; and it was not nice for an Englishman in that position to remember that a Moslem thinks killing an unbeliever a certain passport—not for the unbeliever—to a better world. That led one day to a little incident (Mr. Pyne is shy of talking and did not himself tell the story). He had a narrow escape of death by the bayonet. When he was riding into Kabul one day to the post office—which is a little place in the structure of one of the outer walls of the Arsat Palace—a soldier trust his bayonet at him. Had not his horse given a sharp turn, Pyne would have felt that bayonet. The matter was reported to the Ameer, and since then—they manage these things easily in Afghanistan—very little has been heard of the impulsive soldier. Then, when the machinery arrived for the workshops the Ameer had commissioned Mr. Pyne to establish, there was some manifestation of religious objection. Mr. Pyne was setting up an engine the playful Afghan would amuse himself, and as he hoped, propitiate the Prophet, by emptying the boilers, at night causing a lot of mischief. That sort of annoyance was cured in time. The Ameer let his subjects see that he meant to uphold the Englishman in his inoffensive work; and as they say at Kabul, "if the I AM is with you, who can be against you?" But the people still contend that the machinery is possessed of the devil. Visitors from the country districts come in and see the machines at work, and are convinced that there is something fearful as well as wonderful at work in them. Also they are often heard to exclaim, "What marvellous people these foreigners are!" "We have in Kabul an electric plant, and we are putting up shops for electro-plating."

"Do you mean to say you have the electric light in Kabul?"

"We have the electric light and also the telephone. At Arag, the Ameer's chief palace, the garden is lighted by a big electric globe-light. The telephone is from the palace to the workshops; but that is not now in working order. Royalty used it so much in the middle of the night that somehow it got disconnected."

"Very unfortunate! Pray what else are you going to do?"

"Well, we are about laying down a railway from the workshops to a marble quarry about ten or twelve miles out of Kabul. The Ameer has the intention of building a new Kabul—a new city of marble, which we shall get from the quarry."

"You have no lack of metals for your manufactures?"

"There are plenty in the country, although not much worked yet—gold and silver, and very good iron; also lead and antimony, and any quantity of mitre. Iron ore is plentiful in various parts."

Besides all the activity disclosed in the above conversation, the Afghan Government is taking notable strides in the matter of improving the live-stock of the country and introducing European dress. And it is satisfactory to learn that the Ameer has liberal notions with regard to trade with his neighbours, which may some day result in a very prosperous and mutually advantageous commerce between Great Britain and Afghanistan.

In an interview with a representative of Reuter's published this morning, Mr. Pyne, briefly reviewing the events which led to his entering the Ameer Abdur Rahman's service, said:—

When Lord Dufferin assumed the Viceroyalty one of his first acts was to invite the Ameer to India in order to cement the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain. Abdur Rahman agreed, and afterwards met the Viceroy of Rawul Pindi. The Ameer during his visit saw, among other things, a portable engine, with a dynamo and a flash-light attached. This struck his Highness very much, and led him to think of introducing machinery into Kabul. It formed, in fact, the foundation for the state of things we see to-day in his capital. On arriving in the Afghan capital I rested for ten days before I saw the Ameer. At last the day was fixed for my first interview with the Ameer. The occasion was a great public durbar, and I was ushered into Abdur Rahman's presence with great solemnity. To my intense surprise his Highness held out his hand and retained mine for some minutes. After expressing the hope that I would look upon Afghanistan as my home, and would make myself happy there, he called for a chair, a rare article of furniture in Kabul even to-day, and bade me seat myself in front of him. The interview lasted about eight hours, and in that time the Ameer spoke on almost every conceivable topic. He told me to see him on the following day. I had daily interviews with the Ameer for about a fortnight, when he told me, without specifying anything in particular, that he wanted me to establish workshops in Kabul for the manufacture of what the country needed.

I soon got to work and commenced building. Unlimited funds and labour were placed at my disposal. At the end of three months the Ameer came to see how I was getting on, and after inspecting the works without comment, he made the following remarkable speech:—

"This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have to-day seen the foundation of what is to be a great event for Afghanistan."

When the Ameer last visited the workshops he was so overcome with the magnitude of the work that his enthusiasm overcame his kingly dignity, and he set to work himself. To see Abdur Rahman filing metal and turning wood was a sight not to be forgotten.

The effects of all this upon the future of Afghanistan cannot be overrated. The Ameer never hopes for—in fact he openly admits—he never expects any pecuniary profit from these works. His one object is to civilize and refine his fanatical masses. The Afghanistan of thirteen years ago, when Abdur Rahman ascended the throne, is as totally different from the Afghanistan of to-day, and the Afghanistan of to-day will be different to that of the Afghanistan of ten years hence if the Ameer is spared to rule over it. Out of small things great results accrue. Had not the Ameer seen that small engine at Rawul Pindi, this vast fabric of to-day, which has cost hundreds of thousands of pounds, would never have been reared, and the same hatred and danger that existed for a traveller penetrating to Kabul nine years ago would have doubtless existed in tenfold degree to-day.

THE SITUATION IN HAWAII.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on Jan. 13 transmitted to Congress the official correspondence relating to affairs in Hawaii which has passed since his last message on the subject. The correspondence (which occupies a column and a-half in the Times of Jan. 15) includes long despatches from Mr. Willis, the American Minister at Hawaii, containing a detailed narrative of his dealings with the Queen and the Provisional Government.

The position of affairs is simply that President Cleveland, believing the subversion of the Hawaiian Government to have been an abuse of the authority of the United States, has asked the Provisional Government to resign. This the Dole Government has refused to do. It says it will await the decision of the Washington Congress, to which the President has now referred the whole matter. At first Queen Liliuokalani would not accede to President Cleveland's proposals as to an amnesty and so on, although she gave in later. The dialogue between the American Minister and the Queen in a private interview at the Legation throws some light on the character of King Kalakana's spouse:—

Would you grant a full amnesty to the life and property of all those persons who have been or who are now in the Provisional Government, or who have been instrumental in overthrowing your Government? She hesitated a moment, and then slowly and calmly answered:—"My decisions would be as the law directs—that such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the Government.

In further conversation her Majesty said:—These people were the cause of the revolution. There will never be peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country or punished and their property confiscated.

According to advices from Honolulu, Queen Liliuokalani is liable to die of heart disease at any moment Visitors are prohibited, and every precaution is taken to prevent excitement. Threats against the Queens life have greatly added to her trouble.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BACTERIOLOGY—A REVIEW.

UNDER the heading of "Annus Pharmaceuticus, 1893," a review of the past twelve months is given in the current number of *The Pharmaceutical Journal* Commencing with remarks on law, the administration of the Pharmacy Act, etc., the retrospect deals with advances in the various sciences, and as to bacteriology, the journal remarks:—This subject has now attained a fairly definite position and become extended in scope by the inclusion of investigations on low forms of life generally. The study of bacteria proper, using the term in its general sense, has not yielded results of importance corresponding to what was anticipated, and it seems practically certain that the biological method of examination—though of very great value and absolutely essential—must be supplemented by chemical investigations before any further great advances can be made. The mass of matter published regarding bacteriology requires careful winnowing to distinguish the wheat from the chaff, and it is to be feared that the latter proportion decreases greatly. In the fermentation industries, however, the application of bacteriological methods has proved distinctly successful, as indicated in Frankland's lectures on the subject. These lectures serve as a comprehensive summary of the work that has been accomplished in several directions, treating as they do of microscopic examination; straining of bacteria; cultivation of micro-organisms; culture media; yeasts; various fermentative processes; and the absorption of atmospheric nitrogen by plants. The methods adopted, which are more or less common in every branch of such work, are, by means of illustrations and concise descriptions, rendered readily comprehensible. The necessity of an extension of our knowledge regarding the chemical processes involved is emphasised even in these lectures, and in the evidence before the Royal Commission on London Water Supply, it was shown that physical factors must also be taken into account ere certain problems can be properly solved. Sunlight and temperature have been shown to exercise a powerful influence upon the organisms contained in river water, while the microbes themselves can be made to assist in the process of water purification by filtration, the formation of a gelatinous film of this living material being found essential to the perfect action of sand filters. Marshall Ward has shown that the spores of anthrax bacilli are destroyed by exposure to direct sunlight, and that this agent is probably the most potent factor in the purification of air and rivers.

Important economic results have been suggested by the researches of Nathan, Routany, and Suchsland, who have sought to show that the fermentative changes in wine, cheese, tobacco, etc., might possibly be modified artificially, the distinctive bouquets, tastes, and aromas of particular varieties being thus imparted to others, naturally inferior. Tiechutkin has suggested that the solution of albumin by the sap of insectivorous plants is probably due to the activity of micro-organisms rather than to the presence of peptonising substances in solution. Schluter has shown the incorrectness of the generally accepted idea that bacteria cannot develop in the presence of acids. D'Arsonval finds that, whilst micro-organisms are less resistant of heat than soluble ferments, they withstand low temperatures better. Thus, beer yeast does not lose its special properties at 100deg. C., though invertin is destroyed as a ferment with that degree of cold. In a similar way, it was found by Dastre that gastric juice fails to resume its physiological activity after cooling to the same extent. The lab-ferment of milk, isolated by Conn, appears to be identical with that first isolated from rennet by Blumenthal. The former separated the ferment from a proteolytic enzyme allied to trypsin found in milk inoculated with certain bacteria. Leucocytes have been shown by Wright and Bruce to contain both "oxyphile" and "basophile" elements, attracting acid and basic dyes respectively. The nucleus is invariably basophile, thus resembling cell nuclei generally, whilst any granules present are oxyphile. The sterilising action of light on urine has been proved by Richardson to be the result of the action of peroxide of hydrogen, which is produced when the urine is exposed to light and destroys any micro-organisms present. The decomposition of the same compound and consequent evolution of oxygen is utilised by Gottstein as a qualitative test for the presence of bacteria. Another possible check on these ubiquitous organisms is suggested by Attfield's experiments with the infusoria of river water, the presence of which seems in some way associated with a diminution in the number of bacteria. Koch's experimenta on river water at Hamburg and Altona reveal the marvelous efficacy of thorough filtration as a check on the spread of cholera. He has also published an improved method for detecting cholera bacilli. Gallipe indicates how the development of calculi may be due to bacteria; Boyer and Lambert trace one disease of the mulbery to "Bacterium mori" and another to a fungus; Thaxter describes a new group of schizomycetes—myxobacteriaceæ—found in gelatinous growths on decaying wood, etc.; Pick finds that wine added to drinking water diminishes the risk of infection during epidemics, by checking the growth of disease germs; Nourry and Michel check the curdling of milk by saturating it with carbonic acid, which prevents the development of germs; and it is noteworthy that, while the specific action of pathogenic bacteria is now attributed to taxalbumins rather than to ptomaines, Buchner considers that both toxins and antitoxins are probably bacterial products, the latter acting by establishing immunity to specific diseases in animals and apparently remaining stored up in the organisms after the toxins are rendered harmless.

The number of substances said to possess antiseptic and disinfecting properties has been largely added to during the year, but it is doubtful whether many of the additions are likely to prove of permanent value. It may be remarked, by the way, that much confusion exists regarding the meanings of the words antiseptic germicide, and disinfectant. Antiseptics are purely preventive in their action, hindering the growth and increase of micro-organisms, which, however, may again develop freely when by dilution or other means the restraining effect of the substances used is relaxed. Germicides, on the other hand, destroy such forms as they come in contact with, while disinfectants, in addition, decompose the products of the activity of low forms of life, and thus render them harmless. It is doubtful if any substance should rightly be regarded as a disinfectant except it be capable of setting up a process of oxidation. This idea is borne out by the observations of Chamberland and Fernbach, who recommend diluted chlorinated lime solution as probably the best disinfectant for ordinary use. They find concentrated preparations less active in proportion than dilute ones, and suggest that spraying the disinfectant, at a temperature not less than 40-50deg. C., is the most effectual method of application. Heider also finds that the action of disinfectants is greatly increased at high temperatures. Stewart compares the value of various agents used as dental disinfectants, while carbolic acid is now found by Slater to be the most effective antiseptic for use in surgical operations, and he insists upon the avoidance of all unnecessarily complicated procedure. The use of sterilised water, however, seems likely to supplant chemical antiseptics in surgery, as the healthy tissues are thus kept in the best possible condition to exercise their recuperative power. Bandages, dressings, &c., so also can be sterilised by the aid of steam under pressure, and the use of antiseptic agents thus avoided. Numerous special methods have been introduced for detecting tubercle bacilli in tissues, milk, butter, etc. Sawtschenko states that cholera microbes may pass through the alimentary canal of flies and yet retain their virulence unimpaired; Griffiths has added cocaine to his lengthening list of ptomaines; Symons gives an illustrated description of a novel bacteriological culture apparatus; Boyce also simplifies the method of plate culture; Lamal traces the oxidation of morphine, under certain conditions, to bacteria and moulds; Beneke makes a useful suggestion in connection with the inoculation of culture tubes; and numerous other practical suggestions have been duly chronicled. A lecture by Klein, on "Bacteria, their Nature and Function," brings the subject treated of well up to date, as also do Ernst's exhaustive papers on "Phagocytosis." A series of original papers, under the heading "Bacteriology for Pharmacists," was commenced early in the year, and found considerable favour among those for whom they were intended, but the publication of so many rapidly succeeding text-books on the subject, anticipating in great measure the projected papers, rendered subsequent elementary lessons superfluous.

POOR MR. KIPLING; OR, THE LIMITATIONS OF KNOWLEDGE.

"Kipling is a relation of my wife's; though he does not know it."—DR. PARKER in an interview in the *Idler*.

The secrets of the sea are his, the mysteries of Ind,
He knows minutely every way in which mankind has sinned,
He has by heart the lightships 'twixt the Goodwins and the Cape,
The language of the elephant, the ethics of the ape;
He knows the slang of Silver-street, the horrors of Lahore;
And how the man-soul breasts the waves that buffet Labrador;
He knows Samoan Stevenson, he knows the Yankee Twain,
The value of Theosophy, of cheek, and Mr. Caine;
He knows each fine gradation 'twixt the General and the sub.,
The term employed by Atkins when they sling him from a pub.,
He knows an Ekka pony's points, the leper's drear abode,
The seamy side of Simla, the flaring Mile End-road;
He knows the Devil's tone to souls too pitiful to damn,
He knows the taste of every regimental mess is "cham.";
He knows enough to annotate the Bible verse by verse,
And how to draw the shekels from the British public's purse.
But, varied though his knowledge is, it has its limitation:
Alas, he doesn't know he's Dr. Parker's wife's relation.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SAD event is reported in connection with the fatal accident on the Gross-glockner. Dr. Ludwig Kohn, the most experienced and intrepid of the three tourists who lost their lives, was engaged to be married to a cousin, Frl. Camilla Schwarz, a young lady of great musical talent, whose compositions are much played in Vienna. She was only twenty-one, and suffered slightly with weak heart. The news of the disaster was, therefore, not told her at first, but when her anxiety at the absence of her betrothed increased, she was informed of his tragical death. This was on New Year's Eve. The poor girl sobbed hysterically all day, and died before the old year was out. She was buried at the same time as the three victims of the Gross-glockner.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JAN. 16.

The Norfolk Regt—Lieut Gen and Hon Gen T E Knox, C B, from the Hampshire Regt, to be Colonel, vice Lieut Gen and Hon Gen C Elmhirst, C B, deceased.

The Hampshire Regt—Major-Gen and Hon Lieut Gen J W Thomas C B, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen T E Knox, C B, transferred to the Norfolk Regt.

1st Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut F H Fernie to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

7th Hussars—Major H A Reid to be Lieut-Colonel, vice J L Hunt, placed on half-pay; Capt G A P Evans to be Major, vice H A Reid.

11th Hussars—Lieut T T Pitman to be Adjutant, vice Capt T A Salt, who has completd his period of service in that appointment.

20th Hussars—Sergt B O Williams, from the York and Lancaster Regt, to be Sec Lieutenant in succession to Lieut J Whitaker, appointed Adjutant.

Royal Artillery—The following officers are seconded:—Captains F H S Giles, for service with the Punjab Yerrison Battery; J J MacMahon, for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery; F E Johnson, for service on the Staff; G M'Micking, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery; Lieuts J W Read for services as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, H W M Parker for service with a Bengal Mounted Battery. To be Captains—Captains E S Brooke, from the Seconded List, vice F E Johnson, seconded; H B Brownlow, from the Seconded List vice F H S Giles, seconded for service with the Punjab Garrison Battery; J H L Dallas, from the Seconded List, vice J J MacMahon, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery; H C V Harrison, from the Seconded List, vice G M'Micking seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery.

The following Gent Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Sec Lieutenants:—A A Falcon, in succession to Lieut H W M Parker, seconded; A J Thompson, in succession to Lieut J W Reid, seconded. Capt G S Duffus to be Adjutant, vice Capt A C T Bolleau, whose period for holding that appointment has expired; Sergt-Major J Leamon is to be Riding Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt E Stannard, retired.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col R A Livesay, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel, is pleased on half-pay; Lieut Col T B B Savi retires on an Indian pension. The following Majors to be Capt H M Sinclair to be Major, vice F J Day; Capt T B Shaw retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—J A S Tullouch, in succession to Major S Smith; U W Evans, vice H M Sinclair; E H Bland, vice T B Shaw. Lieut T B Moore is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Capt H Blackburn is seconded for services as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt—Sec Lieut M R de B James to be Lieutenant, vice E A F Redl, seconded.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Lieut F J L Howard is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Lincolnshire Regt—The following Captains to be Majors:—B St J Bartar, vice N P O'Gorman, promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay; T H B Day, vice H Meyrick promoted Lieut-Colonel on half-pay. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—G B M'Andrew, vice B St J Barter; A S Vanrenen, vice T H B Day. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A Jenkins, vice G B M'Andrew; E A Plunkett, vice A S Vanrenen.

Suffolk Regt—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—R G F Beville, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice C H F Leslie, deceased; H B Rowlands, to complete establishment. Sec Lieut A E Delavoye is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry—Capt E J Hollway to be Major, vice C F N Le Quesne, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay. The following Lieutenants to be captains:—J M B Kennedy, vice E J Holloway; C B Jervis Edwards, Adjutant, to complete establishment. The following Sec. Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—V F W Tregear, Probationer, India Staff Corps, vice F L Orman, seconded; J H T Cornish-Bowden to complete establishment; H T Cantan, vice J M B Kennedy.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—The following Sec. Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—N B Bamoridge, vice A J M Higginson, seconded; W M Grimley, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice H W Becher, appointed Adjutant; K A Macleod, to complete establishment.

Northamptonshire Regt—The following Sec. Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J H Casserly, Probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice H. M Allen, deceased; M O N Rees-Webbe, to complete establishment; Sergt H S D Stuart from the Durham Light Infantry to be Sec. Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. M D Graham, promoted.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.—Capt. G W Maunsell is seconded for service as Adjutant of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Rifle Volunteer Corps.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut the Hon St J Jervis is antedated to October 10, 1893, vice F M Beaumont, seconded; Lieut J P E Gilmour to be Captain, vice Sir H H A Walsh, Bart, appointed Adjutant 8th Battalion. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut W H L Allgood is antedated to October 10, 1893. Sec Lieut W Barnett to be Lieutenant, vice J P E Gilmour.

Memorandum—Major-Gen Sir O T Burne, KCSI, CIE, is placed on retired pay; Col C A Gorham, from Colonel on the Staff Commanding the Royal Artillery, Cork District, retires upon retired pay. Lieut-Col A C Smith, half-pay, R2, retires on an Indian pension; Riding Master, with the honorary rank of Captain, G Williams, RA, retires upon retired pay.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—G H Cherry, to Pembroke Jan 17; A H Smith-Dorrien to Britannia Feb 1; F G C Langdon, to Warspite Feb 4.

Lieutenants—J F Parry, to Triton Jan 13; N F Ferris, RNR, to Collingwood Jan 12; F W Triggs, to Sans Pareil Jan 14; W A Pickering, RNR, to Æolus Jan 16; J D Daintree to Arethusa. N, J Cuddy, to Endymion N, C N M Plenderleath, to Defiance, C W Keighly-Peach, to Cambridge, T G Fraser, to Aurora G, and G C A Marescaux, to Duke of Wellington Jan 18; E P C Back, to Melampus Jan 24; G. F Clennie, to Rupert N Jan 20.

Sub-Lieutenants.—W G H Blackford ARNR, to Spartan Jan 18 and after, to Ramillies, undated; J P Irven, to Empress of India Jan 15.

Midshipmen—N H Boyle, to Impress of India Jan 13; D W H Gordon, and H W Hope, to Royal Sovereign Jan 13; G I C Wood Martin, additional, to Immortalite Jan 13; R F White, to Resolution, additional Jan 15.

Naval Cadets—A D Baron, to Royal Sovereign Jan 13 H B Cox, C M Dammess, E A Nixon, and G S Thorney, to Narcissus Jan 13; L T Jones, G P Leith, A F J Dermott, J F Maidlow, and H S Monroe, to Empress of India, all additional Jan 13.

Assistant Engineer—G F Thompson, to Edinburgh Jan 24.

Paymaster—J E V Mortoe, to Penguin Jan 7.

Assistant Paymaster—D O S Grant, to Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport, S H Jones Parry, to Volage Jan 16.

Gunners—F Lewis, to Æolus, C H Beaver, to Spartan both Jan 16; B Wallis, to Melampus Jan 15

Boatswains—J Allan to Spartan Jan 16, H Dumore to Æolus Jan 16; F Roberts, to Brisk Jan 12; W F Nichols, to Arethusa Jan 12; W Hayden, to Sequi malt Yard Feb 18 G Mathew to Hong Kong Yard Feb 1 W Fanfoot, to Audacious.

Admiralty, Jan 9 1894—Capt G H U Noel has been appointed Naval Aide de Camp to Her Majesty, in place of Capt A P Hastings C B, promoted to Flag Rank Jan 1.

Assist Paymaster E W L Street has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet Dec 31, 1893.

Jan, 11.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870—Fleet Paymaster A V Maccall has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief.

Jan, 15.—The following Assistant Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet:—J E V Morton. G W Whillier.

The Naval Pension of £65 a year for commanders, rendered vacant by the death of Capt E A Glynn, has been conferred on Capt S F Douglas.

The Greenwich Hospital Pension of £25 a year for carpenters of the Royal Navy, rendered vacant by the death of T C Trist, has been conferred on T Allington, superannuated carpenter.

Machinery this week contains an account of the causes of the accident which happened to the engines of the Crocodile on Nov 3, when the crosshead of the piston of the high-pressure cylinder suddenly, broke with the result that that part of the cylender was carried away and considerable damage done in the engine room. Three contributing causes are suggested. First, the crank shaft had been found at one time not to be running true, and this may have caused a jar on the cross-head at each strok. Secondly, the design of the engines was such that the high pressure engine always did twice as much work as either of the low pressure ones, and consequently its cross-head was subjected to a greater stress under ordinary running conditions than it should be in a well-designed set of engines. Thirdly, there was probably some want of homogeneity in the matter originally although the engines had been running for ten years without showing any signs of it, and any flaw would be increased by the two other causes mentioned. In addition the piston rod and crosshead were one forging and the fracture occurred at a point which in that form of crosshead is always somewhat weak. It is thought that neither the best of workmanship nor the most efficient supervision would altogether prevent such an accident.

Recent experience has shown that bayonets belonging to Marines on board her Majesty's ships have in certain cases become highly magnetised through contact with, or close proximity to, dynamo engines, or from other causes, the result being that compasses have become affected by sentries passing near them when wearing those side arms. With a view to prevent this in future the Admiralty have issued orders that sentries are not to wear side arms when on duty in the dynamo flats.

The Customs authorities at Portsmouth have been directed to supply troopships and transports with tobacco that has been seized as contraband. The future allowance per man while on voyages is to be half an ounce per day.

THE customary New Year's Day reception and other ceremonies at the Imperial Court, which should have taken place on Jan. 13, at St. Petersburg, were rather suddenly countermanded. No official reason (says the *Times*) is given for this step, but it is believed to be due to the indisposition of the Empress and of the Czar's third son, the Grand Duke Michael. Numerous official changes, promotions, and honours were announced. M. de Wittee, the Minister of Finance, has presented to the Czar a long address on the Estimates of 1894, in which he asserts that Russia's financial position and credit have now attained a high level, and will undoubtedly continue to advance in the future. A telegram to the Grand Duke Sergius Governor-General of Moscow, thanking him for his good wishes on the new year, the Czar says:—"May God grant peace, tranquillity, and general prosperity to all of us and to our dear home."

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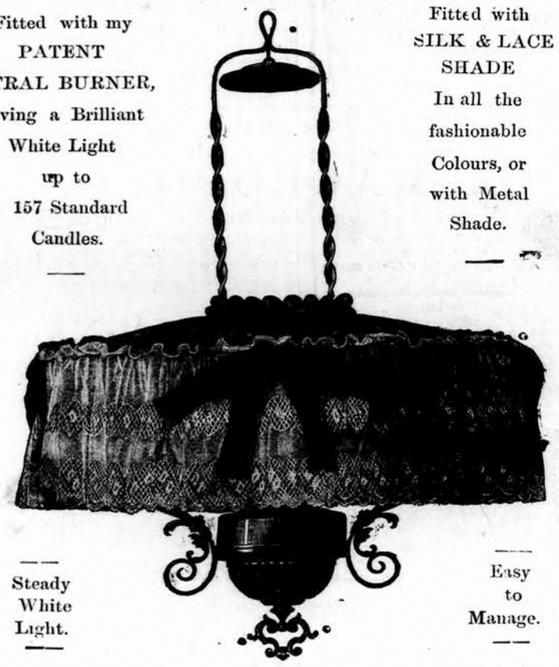

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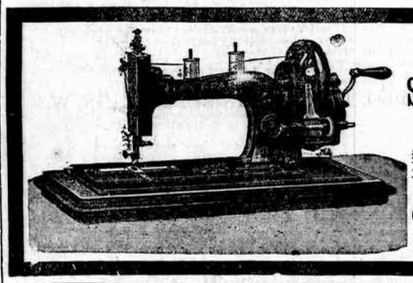

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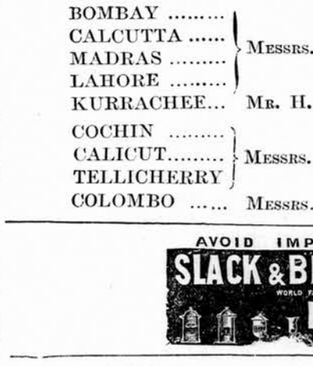

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